

# COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

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**Special Contributors for 1866.**

DR. E. S. HULL,  
WILLIAM MUIR,  
CAREW SANDERS,  
FRANCIS QUIWITS.

**COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD,**

Is devoted to the promotion of the  
AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND STOCK  
INTERESTS OF THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.  
It is issued on the 1st and 15th of every month, in  
quarto form, each number containing 16 pages, mak-  
ing a volume of 384 pages yearly. TERMS—\$2.00 per  
annum in advance; Four copies, \$6; Ten copies \$15,  
and a Premium of Five CONCORD Grape Vines to any  
one sending the names of Four subscribers and \$6;  
and Fifteen CONCORD Grape Vines to any one sending  
the names of Ten Subscribers and \$15.

**ADVERTISING TERMS.**

A few appropriate advertisements will be inserted  
in the "Rural World and Valley Farmer," at the  
following rates: One square (being ten lines of this  
type or an inch in depth), each insertion \$2; One  
column, one insertion, \$15; and \$10 for every additional  
insertion. One-half column, one insertion, \$8;  
two insertions, \$15, and \$8 for every additional insertion.  
These rates will be strictly adhered to.

**CULTURE OF FLAX.**

This, in some parts of the country, is very  
profitable. Where the fibre is manufactured—  
as it now is by machinery—and the seed finds  
a ready market, this is the case. There is lit-  
tle difficulty for the market of the seed. This  
comes under the head of grains in general.  
The fibre is the only difficulty: this has a local  
significance, and is dependent wholly upon  
machinery. In some of the Eastern States,  
and in central New York, flax is raised to a  
considerable extent; both fibre and seed find a  
ready market.

Flax is a hardy plant—and will grow in al-  
most any soil and in a wide range of cli-  
mate. It has its preference, however, for  
soil. As it has a penetrating root, it requires  
depth—and the richer the ground, the ranker  
it will grow. But it requires a well-pre-  
pared soil—dry and mellow. This is an inde-  
pendent condition. Another condition that  
cannot be ignored is, a freedom from weeds.  
This is so with respect to the fibre, which will  
receive taint from the proximity of weeds, as  
well as hurt in the sale on account of the for-

ign mixture. This is a point that cannot be  
overlooked.

Select soil that is as free from weeds as possi-  
ble; plow in the Fall or Winter, and plow  
again, if possible, early in the Spring: plow  
carefully, so as to get a level surface. Then  
harrow and roll to the smoothness of a floor.  
Now sow with the greatest care, as flax-seed is  
very deceptive to sow. It is difficult to scatter  
evenly: hence some have advised to sow twice,  
the last time crossways. Harrow with a fine  
harrow.

A dressing of wood ashes we have known to  
prove beneficial. But in a rich, dry soil, if well  
mellowed, this is not necessary. Heat and  
drouth are objectional to flax: it grows better  
in a moist season.

Where seed alone, or principally, is the object,  
a bushel or less to the acre is generally used—  
double that amount where a fine fibre is wanted.  
A bushel on rich, well prepared soil, answers the  
purpose of those who make seed as well as the  
fibre the object. This is sowing it mostly for  
seed—that is, giving the advantage to the seed,  
which is the most remunerating, seed being of  
more consequence than the fibre where both  
are in best demand.

Flax is assuming an importance since the check  
which cotton has received. Cotton is sensitive  
to climate and treatment, and can be success-  
fully cultivated only in certain locations. This  
will make cotton an expensive commodity,  
while flax, its partial substitute, may be grown  
to any extent, and with little cost comparative-  
ly. The flax era is yet to come—it is beginning  
to dawn.

The following item we clip from an exchange  
paper, and it speaks well for this truly valuable  
breed of hogs:

**CHESTER COUNTY HOOS.**—I raised a sow of the  
Chester County breed that had ten pigs the 5th  
of May, 1865. I sold nine of them at from  
four to five weeks old, and killed the sow in  
December following, at the age of 17 months.  
She weighed 518 pounds. Two of her pigs fed  
in the neighborhood were killed at seven and a  
half months old; one, fed by P. S. Call, weighed  
310 pounds, and the other, fed by B. Plumes,  
Esq., weighed 330 pounds. W. P. A.  
Boscawen, N. H., Feb. 1866.

**CARE OF HOGS.**

Hogs are very scarce in Missouri. It is diffi-  
cult to procure even enough of the common  
stock for breeding purposes. The State during  
the war was completely overrun by both armi-  
es. Wherever hogs were to be found, they  
were shot and slaughtered. Not even the poor  
breeding sow was spared. Not the purest bred  
Chester White, Berkshire or Suffolk, could es-  
cape. Men must eat, and when they are hun-  
gry they don't stop to inquire about the value  
of a hog or a sheep or the purity of its pedigree.

Those who are fortunate enough to have a  
good stock of hogs, should "thank their stars."  
They should bestow good care upon them. If  
they have not got a nice clover field next to the  
house or barn for the hogs to run in, a field  
should be seeded to clover the present spring.  
A good clover patch is indispensable to raising  
hogs successfully. If a stream runs through it,  
so much the better. Hogs should have more  
attention than they generally receive. Great  
care and attention are bestowed upon breeding  
sheep, cattle and horses. But hog-breeding is  
a sort of hap-hazard affair—they must take  
care of themselves. No particular care or sys-  
tem is required. Hogs will reward one for care  
as well as any other animal. They should be  
kept in a thriving condition constantly. Only  
the very choicest animals should be kept for  
breeding purposes. The young should always  
have enough to eat—they should never be  
starved or stinted. The best breed we have  
found to be the Chester White. We have  
tried all the breeds, and like the Chester White  
best. But good feed and good care are just as  
indispensable as good breeds. The best breeds  
will not do well without care, and the poorest  
will do well with the right kind of attention.

**A WORTHY EXAMPLE.**—The postmaster at  
Shibley's Point, Mo., sending a club of eight  
names and twelve dollars, writes as follows:

"The above subscriptions were procured by  
Mr. Thos. B. Cook, now in his 70th year, and  
notwithstanding he is very feeble he is very  
much interested in the circulation of your very  
valuable publication; he did not receive the  
number which was sent to him until the 4th  
of the present month, since which time he has  
obtained the above subscriptions, and requests  
me to inform you that he will procure as many  
more as he can."

**BLANKETS ON HORSES.**

Many of our St. Louis people have a fashion of driving and working their horses with blankets on, in winter. It is like putting on an over-coat and going to chop cord-wood. It is a very hurtful practice. It causes the horse to sweat much sooner; the blanket becomes saturated with the perspiration, and when the horse is stopped, it affords no protection, but is like a wet sheet thrown over a person in a state of nudity—not very comfortable. Can our people stop to consider before putting such a foolish practice into operation? Do they not know it will make the horse tender and induce him to take cold much more easily? Do they not know that in cold weather they do not want to get up perspiration, but keep the horse as free from it as possible, and consequently keep warm clothing off, which will induce it?

The time to use the blanket is after the horse has been driven. It will protect the body then from the cold air. It will cause the horse to cool off gradually. After the horse becomes dry and cool, we think it better to take off the blanket, and keep it off—though we know many of our best horsemen keep it on all the time, except when they drive. We think it makes a horse unnecessarily tender. If a horse has comfortable quarters and generous food, he will keep warm enough without clothes.—The Creator never made the horse to wear clothes more than the balance of the brute creation.

The horse is a noble animal, and we want to see him properly treated. By nice care and treatment he can be made much more intelligent than he is. He is, in our country, we regret to say, cruelly beaten, driven and misused. No affection between himself and master is cultivated. He is controlled wholly by the law of force. The Arabs are far more considerate of their horses than are the Americans.—Is not this a shame for our civilization? The Arab will share his tent with his horse, he will divide his food with him.

**PLANT TREES.**

Aye, plant trees. Plant timber trees. Plant the best within your reach—but see to it that the coming spring does not pass without your planting trees, for ornament, shade and shelter around your premises. Let not the lessons of our late cold storms soon be forgotten by you—O, ye that never plant trees. How those cattle of yours suffered, as they stood during the past winter's storms—their backs in the shape of a rainbow—as they sought the poor protection of your fence. And how the cold wind whistled around your bleak house that cold stormy day, O, ye of the treeless farm, enough to make you shiver as you sat by your comfortable fire within.

And those travelers—how they buttoned tight their coats, and pulled their caps around their ears as they emerged from yonder timber—and how the wind and storm whistled and shrieked past them, almost taking their breath as they faced the cold storm. And how they thanked their Maker that they passed your

bleak prairie, your desolate-looking house, and treeless farm in safety—and how they took courage on reaching the timber trees, or grove beyond.

Plant trees around your home. Yes, plant them around the farm, with care and in taste—or heedlessly, if you won't do otherwise: any way, so you *plant trees*. They will shield you in winter from the cold wind, and in summer invite the breeze. We love the man who loves trees. He enlists our sympathies and commands our esteem. A mean man never plants trees. Their upright forms, that lift themselves in the clear sky and send their roots into the earth, are, too great teachers of justice and strength to be unheeded by one who cultivates their development. Nothing is a surer index to the intelligence of a man, than to see groves and belts of trees around his farm and premises.

Then let us plant trees. Plant them for ourselves and for our children. Let us send this present on to the future, better than the past sent the present to us. Let each man who owns or controls a rood of ground, make it more valuable by planting trees: and if we never did another good act, methinks that in the day of accounts coming, we would find at least one, long white mark to our credit. Be that as it may, let me plant trees, and let them grow along the street, by my dwelling, around the farm, and in the neighborhood, not doubting that they will prove a blessing, if not to me, yet to those who follow after.

Woodburn, Ill.

RURALIST.

**Profit on Small Lands--Onion Culture.**

A few acres of land properly cultivated, with a good near market, will often produce more than a farm of a hundred acres. Various things are grown to effect this. The most ready and least expensive, is the onion. Heretofore the onion has had its enemy, the cut-worm. This, at least in many localities, has disappeared. For years there has been no trouble with this worm. Hence small fortunes are made from little land—often not more than an acre or two.

In New England this is largely done. Wherever the ravages of the worm are not felt, and where locality is not absolutely unfavorable, onions can be raised to advantage. It needs but a mellow soil, comparatively rich, especially on the surface for a few inches, say four to six. But the soil should be as free from weeds as possible. Miscellaneous manure is therefore rather a disadvantage. Compost, or thoroughly rotten manure, should be the top-dressing, and in all cases harrowed in, pulverized so as to work readily with machinery. Where the soil is naturally rich and friable, all the better—and the same ground may be continued in onions, and, indeed, should be: this is the practice. Guano or the phosphate in such case may be used to advantage—for, it is not one of the least important things to have the soil free from weeds. The most of the labor is in weeding and cultivating. Onion seed, more perhaps than any other, should be of the first quality, thoroughly ripe, and raised from sound, solid bulbs in the Spring. It is best in general

to raise your own seed. The mechanical rules for raising onions are so simple and familiar that they need not be repeated here. The machine for sowing, costs but little—and that should be used. The points to be observed then are: first, rich soil; second, mellow soil, free from weeds as possible. It is not difficult to clear \$500 from an acre. A thousand has frequently been reached. With a good near market, more even is done. And this is done every year, with some variations made by the season. Hence, a man who is able to buy but an acre or two; or, who has too much land, and sells, as he should, and purchases a few acres—will be just situated to raise onions, if nothing else is better suited to his purpose. There is little trouble—plowing, harrowing, drilling in the seed—as much as all crops require. Then keep the ground stirred, and the weeds out, which is necessary with corn and all planted crops. It requires no great thought—simply this labor. And in the Fall secure your barrels, and off to market. The crop is readily gathered. Hence, on small means, good profits, with comparatively little labor, may be realized. This is a snug little business, with little care, good prospects. A living is secured, with something over for a rainy day. No risk; no great oppressive business on hand. You can do it all alone, and "play at that." Many people are doing it.

**FROM BATES COUNTY.**

ED. RURAL WORLD: Our county, which was desolated by the war—since the return of peace is once more rapidly re-peopled, and Phoenix-like is coming forth again from the ashes.—More than two years ago our people went hastily forth from their homes, sad and comfortless, to feel the pang of exile, and to look back anon and see their fields and houses wrapt in the conflagration of the prairie fires. Now they return with new hopes and better cheer, but have to begin anew. Everything in the shape of a house has or will be converted into a temporary habitation. Of course we cannot farm as we desire; but your paper will, nevertheless, be a welcome visitor, and will be of much advantage in improving our new homes.

My father raises a large variety of apples.—He thinks the Buckingham surpasses all. Although properly a fall apple, it keeps perfectly sound until spring. The fruit is large and tender, and requires care in handling. In quality it is not so rich as the Yellow Belleflower, but of a more soft, delicious flavor.

What think you of the idea of planting timber on our prairies? This is the "one thing needful" here. We have a soil hardly surpassed—lays beautifully—just rolling enough for cultivation; but timber is scarce. I think a farmer a few miles from timber could not do better than plant a few acres. In ten years it would be large enough for poles for fencing.—Walnut, mulberry, black locust and many other kinds would do. What a beautiful addition to a house on the prairie! besides its value as a shelter for stock.

At present we lack capital, and market communication; but if we can have peace and just laws, we look forward hopefully to see these counties take their places in rank with those of the Missouri river. Some of us would be rejoiced to see an introduction of industrious, well-educated FARM men among us, suitable for farmers' wives, to preside over our homes and refine our border manners.

S. C. P.

Bates Co., Mo., March, 1866.

### To Breeders of Devon Cattle

#### IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA:

The Committee on Devon Pedigrees, appointed by the Association of Breeders of Thoroughbred Neat Stock, have decided to publish the second volume of the American Devon Herd Book early in the year 1867; or as soon as a sufficient number of pedigrees are received. The first volume, published in 1863, contained over five hundred pedigrees.

To accomplish this object, and to secure as full returns as possible, the Committee respectfully ask the co-operation and influence of all breeders of Devon cattle in America.

No pedigrees will be inserted other than those of pure bred animals.

No pains will be spared by the Committee to examine each pedigree offered for approval, and, by comparison of pedigrees from different sources and correspondence, to clear all doubtful points.

Any person desiring to record the pedigree of an animal can do so by the payment of fifty cents for each pedigree offered for inspection.

All pedigrees for publication must be accompanied with the fee, and forwarded to H. M. Sessions, Editor of the American Devon Herd Book, South Wilbraham, Mass., on or before the 1st of December, 1866.

Each pedigree should be written out in full, in the form of those in the first volume, and traced as far back as possible, particular care being taken to state: 1, sex; 2, when calved; 3, by whom bred; 4, owner; 5, sire and second sire, and their dams, if they have not been recorded; 6, dam and second dam, and their sires.

Any information in regard to the products or qualities of the animals to be recorded, or their ancestors that are worthy of mention, should be forwarded to the Committee; also the premiums they have received, and the price for which they have been sold.

*South Wilbraham, Mass., March 1, 1866.*

### SOWING GRAIN

Is done now by machinery. And it is an excellent way, as it sows it even: a point of great importance. Even sowing is an even crop. Where some is too thin, the crop must lack. We see this frequently. If a machine is not used, sow by hand; but in such case, avoid the wind. This is of more importance than people are aware. Grain sown in streaks, will grow in streaks. Though it may be but little seen at the maturity of the crop, enter the field and you will see: The thin parts have heavier stalks, which gives them the appearance of filling out; but they do this mostly in appearance. The eye at a glance over the surface will not detect this; but the cradle will, and the granary will. Were this not so, slightly sprinkled grain would be as good as well-sown. Farmers are very apt to hurry in sowing. In so doing, they do not take the pains they ought. A little here is of more damage than anywhere else. The preparation of the ground, the harvest—all are dependent upon the sowing of the grain.

### WOOL GROWING.

ED. RURAL WORLD: I enclose herewith some wool statistics of my flock in 1863, 1864 and 1865. The yield is not a remarkable one, but I think a comparison and study of the various tables may be profitable to new beginners.

#### WOOL UNWASHED.

Table I, Statistics of 267 sheep, 1863.

" II, " 370 " 1864.

" III, " 453 " 1865.

" IV, Averages of three years compared.

FARMER FREEMAN.

I—Weight of Fleeces 267 Sheep—1863.						
NO.	AGE AND SEX.	TOTAL WT.	AVERAGE.	HIGHEST	LOWEST	
32	Yearling Ewes, French Merino grades,	143.75	4.48	6.25	2.50	
18	" Wethers, " "	106.75	5.93	7.25	4.25	
31	" Ewes, Cotswold grades,	143.50	4.63	7.25	2.50	
24	" Wethers, "	135.50	5.64	7.	4.	
31	2 year old Ewes, French Merino grades,	157.50	5.08	7.	3.75	
28	2 " Wethers, " "	177.75	6.35	8.	4.75	
28	3 " Ewes, " "	159.25	5.69	7.	5.	
18	3 " Wethers, " "	133.	7.39	11.25	4.25	
26	4 " Ewes, " "	128.25	4.93	7.	3.50	
28	5 " and over Ewes, "	120.75	4.31	5.75	3.50	
1	3 " Cotswold Buck,	9.				
1	3 " French Merino Buck,	8.				
1	2 " "	12.50	9.83	12.50	8.	
267		1435.50	5.37	12.50	2.50	

176	Ewes,	853.	4.84	7.25	2.50
88	Wethers,	553.	6.28	11.25	4.
3	Bucks,	29.50	9.83	12.50	8.

267		1435.50			
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II—Weight of Fleeces 370 Sheep—1864.						
NO.	AGE AND SEX.	TOTAL WT.	AVERAGE.	HIGHEST	LOWEST	
54	Yearling Ewes, French Merino grades,	285.50	5.29	7.	3.	
36	" Wethers, " "	214.50	5.96	7.	4.	
25	2 year old Ewes,	147.50	5.90	7.	5.	
24	2 " Wethers, " "	160.25	6.67	9.	5.	
35	" Ewes, Cotswold grades,	191.25	5.46	7.	3.75	
36	2 " Wethers, " "	212.50	5.90	8.25	4.25	
41	3 " Ewes, French Merino grades,	222.50	5.43	8.	4.	
25	3 " Wethers, " "	176.75	7.04	9.	5.	
38	4 " Ewes, " "	194.75	5.12	7.	3.50	
18	4 " Wethers, " "	131.	7.25	9.25	6.	
35	5 " and over Ewes, "	149.50	4.27	7.	2.25	
3	2 " French Merino Bucks,	29.	9.67	10.50	8.50	
370		2115.	5.72	10.50	2.25	

228	Ewes as above,	1191.	5.22	8.	2.25
139	Wethers "	895.	6.44	9.25	4.
3	Bucks,	29.	9.67	10.50	8.50

370		2115.			
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III—Weight of Fleeces—453 Sheep—1865.						
NO.	AGE AND SEX.	TOTAL WT.	AVERAGE.	HIGHEST	LOWEST	
97	Yearling Ewes, French Merino grades,	679.75	7.01	11.	4.	
65	" Wethers, " "	510.25	7.85	11.	4.50	
29	2 year old Ewes,	202.	6.96	8.50	4.	
34	2 " Wethers, " "	278.	8.17	10.25	6.	
27	3 " Ewes, " "	178.	6.59	8.50	4.50	
31	3 " Wethers, " "	258.25	8.83	11.	6.25	
43	3 " Ewes, Cotswold grades,	263.	6.11	8.	4.25	
27	3 " Wethers, " "	204.	7.85	10.50	5.	
49	4 " Ewes, French Merino grades,	326.75	6.67	8.50	4.	
22	4 " Wethers, " "	184.50	8.39	10.50	5.25	
27	5 " and over Ewes, "	145.	5.37	7.	3.50	
1	3 " French Merino Buck,	10.				
1	3 " "	10.50	10.25	10.50	10.	
453		3250.	7.17	11.	3.50	

272	Ewes,	1794.50	6.60	11.	3.50
179	Wethers,	1435.	8.01	11.	4.50
2	Bucks,	20.50	10.25	10.50	10.

453		3250.			
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IV—Table Showing the Average Increase in Weight from 1863 to 1865, also the Increase in Three Years.					
	AV'AGE '63.	AV'AGE '64.	AV'AGE '65.	INCREASE.	
Yearling Ewes,	4.56	5.29	7.01	2.45	
" Wethers,	5.77	5.96	7.85	2.08	
2 year old Ewes,	5.08	5.65	6.96	1.88	
2 " Wethers,	6.35	6.21	8.17	1.82	
3 " Ewes,	5.69	5.43	6.30	.61	
3 " Wethers,	7.39	7.04	7.97	.58	
4 " Ewes,	4.93	5.12	6.67	1.74	
4 " Wethers,	-	7.25	8.39	1.14	
5 " and over Ewes,	-	4.31	4.27	5.37	
Bucks,	-	9.83	9.67	10.25	
Ewes,	-	4.84	5.22	6.60	
Wethers,	-	6.28	6.44	8.01	
				1.73	

**Directions for Introducing Italian Queens to Colonies of Black Bees, as practiced by L. L. Langstroth.**

(BY PERMISSION.)

First remove the Black Queen from the colony. Then prepare a cage as follows: Take a piece three inches square, of-wire cloth, woven about eight meshes to the inch, and roll it into a flattened tube, so that it can be more readily introduced between the ranges of comb. Six hours after the removal of the Black Queen, place the Italian Queen in this cage closing each end with a sponge or paper wad, and put the cage directly over the frames where the Bees are most thickly clustered, leaving off the honey-board. If the weather is cool, or a hive without frames is used, the cage should be placed between two populous ranges of comb. Examine the Queen cage an hour after it has been given to the Bees, to see that they cluster upon it, and feed the Queen; occasionally they neglect to do this at first, and it is then necessary to put a few drops of honey from time to time into the cage. If it is possible to place the cage so that it will rest against honey in a populous comb, the Queen will feed herself. Forty-eight hours after caging the Queen remove one of the wads, disturbing the Bees as little as possible. A little liquid honey, or sugar water, should be given them, if they manifest any irritation, when the operator intends to liberate the Queen. As royal cells are ordinarily begun before the Queen is liberated, and the Bees, in strong colonies, often in the swarming season swarm out with the Italian Queen, the hive should be examined about a week after the Queen has her liberty, and all such cells destroyed. This examination can never be safely neglected, as even small colonies sometimes prevent the Italian Queen from destroying the royal cells, and she may be killed after one of the young Queens has hatched. By clipping her wings the Apiarian will always know that he has the queen originally introduced.

If the Black Queen is removed some ten days or more before the Italian Queen is introduced, so that they have no longer any means of raising Queens, and all the royal cells are destroyed, there is next to no risk of losing the new queen.

The same result may be secured by keeping the Italian Queen caged ten days, and then carefully searching for, and destroying all royal cells.

Many prefer to put the Italian Queen with the Bees that accompany her, into a hive containing a frame with bees just hatching, adding more frames to the same kind from time to time, so as to build up in a few days, a good colony. The young bees never hurt the Queen.

When the Italian Queen is to be used for breeding other Queens, it is a much better plan to put her into a small box, holding six or more frames, of the same size with the one in the box in which she came; from this small hive, brood may be taken without trouble of opening a large colony, and without cutting of combs. In all cases, it is best to use an entrance, (see page 174 of "Langstroth on the Hive and Honey Bee,") so adjusted that the Queen cannot at any time decamp.

A Queen cage, and entrance regulator, will be sent free with each Queen, or by mail, on receipt of 25 cents.

In ordering Queens, purchasers must be particular to state definitely which priced Queen they wish. Also, when remitting the money, to send the name of the Express Office, to which they wish the Queen shipped, and the name of their Post Office, County and State. Remittances can be made in Draft payable to my order, or in United States or National Bank Notes.

"Langstroth on the Hive and Honey Bee," 3d edition with numerous illustrations, will be sent to any address by mail, postpaid, on receipt of two dollars. A new edition, by Langstroth,

containing the results of five years experience in raising Italian Queens and many new and important discoveries, is now in course of preparation.

W. H. FURMAN.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, March 1st. 1866.

**Seed Should be Sown on a Level Surface.**

This should be done for various reasons. The principle is, the simultaneous germination and equal growth of the grain: it should all mature at one time. This would prevent the early-matured from becoming over-ripe, and dropping on the ground—thus losing part of the crop. This we see in most cases: there is an almost universal neglect here. That seed which is buried deeply, will require more time to make its appearance—and it will not be sufficiently ripened at the time of harvesting: while that under the most favorable circumstances will ripen, not only in advance of the most tardy, but the bulk of the crop. The early-matured and the late, will therefore be lost to a greater or less extent. We see this more particularly in oats. A few heads comparatively—and those the largest and finest—ripen first, and before the crop is fit to cut. These fine heads are generally lost. Now, were the whole crop like these early heads, it would be greatly improved, and a fine one indeed. A level surface, and a uniform good chance to all, will do this, especially if the seed is uniform in its quality and time of ripening.

Our great difficulty is, we do not harrow enough before we sow. Not only should the ground (for small grains) be thoroughly harrowed, before sowing, but rolled. This will make a floor, a uniform surface. Then good plump seed, if possible of uniform ripening, is to be sown, and sown evenly, when there is little or no wind. The soil being thus prepared, being made mellow and level, a fine-toothed harrow should be passed over it, just sufficiently to cover the seed; then roll again. The grain will all be ripe at one time—and there will be a level surface to reap it—no shelling, no loss: it will all be perfect.

**Death of George M. Beeler.**

We are deeply pained to hear of the death of this young pomologist. He was one of our favorites—a young man whom we loved for his sterling virtues. He had a true, warm heart. His friendship was unselfish and devoted. His was a noble nature. Such young men as he are rare, indeed, and had he lived to a ripe age his fame would have been as enduring as a pomologist, as are the names of Downing and Warder. He was one of their most devoted disciples. He loved Dr. Warder truly and sincerely—as a son loves a father, and Dr. Warder loved him as a father loves a son. We know

that Dr. Warder's heart is wrung with anguish. He always took the greatest pleasure in his society, and in imparting to his mind the wealth of his own. But young Beeler is gone. His eyes are closed never to be opened again on this world of beauty. The luscious peach, the highly colored pear and apple, and all of Pomona's choicest treasures, which he loved so well to look upon, he can never see again. The earth with its carpet of green, the trees robed

in verdure or crimsoned with bloom, and the beautiful flowers which he loved so much to behold, he can never see more. How little do many of us appreciate life and health. How thankful ought we to be to our Maker and Preserver for these blessings. How diligently should we study to obey His laws; for by so doing we are increasing our own happiness and rendering to Him a just tribute.

The following is from the *Prairie Farmer*, and we think it from the pen of Dr. Warder:

"Geo. M. Beeler, of Indianapolis, died on Sunday morning, March 11th, after a brief but distressing illness, the final culmination of several months of a serious organic disease (*Nephritis*).

The death of this young horticulturist, will be as widely and as keenly felt as he was extensively and favorably known throughout the country; but particularly will the horticultural and kindred societies of the Western States, at their future meetings, miss his gentle, but earnest and attentive presence, his bright and cheerful face, and especially his clear, distinct and ever ready knowledge of fruits, which made him a most welcome visitor at all such gatherings.

As a prophet with honor at home, we find him occupying the important office of secretary to both state and county horticultural societies, continually since their organization, and in that position, giving universal satisfaction. In other states, and in the National Association he had already made his mark as one who, despite his youthful appearance, was destined in a few years to fulfil the prophecy that had been made of him. One who had been most intimate with him for many years, since he first appeared at a State Fair with his offering to Pomona of a basket of apples, has been heard to say that "if George M. Beeler lived to be thirty, he would be acknowledged as one of the very best and most ready pomologists of the country." This remark was based upon his devotion to the subject, both as a nurseryman and as an orchardist, and was supported by the active and accurate powers of observation of all the peculiarities of tree, foliage and fruit; just those rare faculties that are of so great value to one engaged in those delightful pursuits.

In his social and domestic relations as friend, brother and son, the subject of this brief notice was all that the fondest of them could have desired, and his bereaved connections have a melancholy satisfaction in the retrospect which they have the privilege of enjoying, as to the high tone of the morality of our departed friend. The manly probity he manifested in all his business relations, we may feel assured, was based upon sound moral principles, and strengthened by a sincere and heartfelt Christian faith, the only true foundation of genuine worth and human success.

**SELECTING MILCH Cows.**—A correspondent of the N. Y. Farmer's Club, says that Col. Woodman, in the State of Maine, for about forty years has kept a dairy, and generally reared his own cows. He has always found, in his experience, that if a heifer's first calf was a male, she never proved to be much of a milker—indeed, that she, in subsequent years, never gave more milk than on her first calving, but if her first product was a heifer, she was sure to represent all the milking qualities of a valuable mother. He did not know how this might be in others experience, but in forty years of his own, he had known of no exception to the rule above indicated. Coming from a man so trustworthy in every respect as I know him to be, I thought I should like to submit it for the consideration of other farmers and stock breeders.

**The Hedge Cherry; Fruits in California.**

N. J. COLMAN, Esq: I herewith send you a small packet of the seed of a peculiar species of Wild Cherry.

I have seen the plant no where in California except in the vicinity of San Jose. There it grows abundantly. It has been employed, to a limited extent, as a hedge plant.

I have seen many fine specimens of the Osage Orange fence; and I have seen, too, the noble Black Thorn hedges of England; but, for beauty and efficiency combined, this California Wild Cherry takes precedence of all. It is an Evergreen, thornless, but has a prickly leaf; and very much resembles the English Holly, when devoid of its bloom and fruit; which latter is worthless.

By its habit of growth, this plant is admirably adapted for the purposes of fencing. Unlike the Osage Orange, its ambition seems not so much to climb heavenward, as to occupy the space allotted to it on earth. Pruning renders it so dense that a beast would as readily attempt going through a tight board fence as through it. It is in fact almost bird-proof.

The specimen that I saw of this kind of hedge, is in the neighborhood of San Jose, forming the front of a handsome lawn; to which, at this season of the year, it adds a grace and vernal-like richness, that must be seen to be appreciated. It had been trimmed recently, and its glossy green leaves fitted its surface like a coat of mail. Adjoining it was an Osage Orange fence that had evidently been well-cared for. Winter had denuded it of its leaves—and contrasted with the Evergreen Cherry, it presented the very picture of humble poverty; and seemed far more favorable to trespassing animals.

When cut down, this tree sends up a greater number of shoots from the collar than any other tree I know of, forming a dense bush of small, tough, wiry branches. By cutting back in the nursery, it may be made to take the pyramid shape, or it may be dressed like a column—a mass of foliage from the ground upward—or, it may be made to assume all of the graceful or fantastic forms that are given to the glorious Holly of Old England.

There is one apprehension though, in regard to it—it may not be capable of withstanding the severe frosts of "the States." I think, however, that it will prove equally as hardy as the Osage Orange. In its indigenous soil it is no stranger to frosts.

I would like to see a copy of the *Rural World*, but at present I am so unsettled that I know not where it would find me.

I came to this country in 1850, and left it in 1854—returning last Fall, by the Overland Route. When I left before, I have no recollection of having seen a fruit tree in any part of the country. New orchards and vineyards are to be seen on almost every farm. Peaches and Apples grow well, but are said not to have the fine flavor that they do in the States. Plums grow superbly, unpestered by the Curculio. The Cherry is a great success. But the Pear and the Grape seem, of all fruits, to be the most at home. Every variety of grape seems to flourish well here. Viniculturists are confident of supplying the American market with all the wine it may need, and of as good qualities as are at present obtained from Europe. I saw a good deal of the fruit last Fall, and occasionally one or more berries in a bunch would be dried up to a tasteless mass, but I did not meet with a solitary instance of rot or mildew. Native grapes sell wholesale for three to four cents per pound; Foreign varieties from that to twenty cents per pound. The "Native" is believed to have been introduced from Spain, by the old Jesuit Fathers. It makes a tolerably good raisin, and great quantities of it were dried during the past season for domestic use.

Raisins pronounced fully equal to the best Malaga, have been made from a Hungarian

Grape. One grower shipped ten thousand pounds of his raisin during last Fall. (The name of the Grape I cannot think of just now.) The same gentleman has seventy-two varieties of the Grape in his vineyard. The *Traminer* and *Verdelho* [I am not sure my orthography is right], he told me made the best wine. The Fig does well here, and in its dried state is found in every fruit store in the country. Fruit seems in danger of becoming a drug. The orchards, at the present time so young and productive, in a few more years must glut the State. Many fruit-raisers, even now, speak of the business as a nuisance!

Trusting that you will give the Evergreen Cherry seeds a trial and that they may succeed,

I am yours truly, P. S. BURNES.  
Oakland, Cal., Jan. 18th, 1866.

**Uniform Seed Grain.**

There is more or less variation in the ripening of grain: some will mature earlier than others. This is generally seen—and it is an error. There should be uniformity in growing as well as ripening grain, as the earliest ripened is apt to be lost, that is, the earliest heads: they are apt to become over ripe, and thus shell out and drop to the ground, or "knick" down, before the crop is gathered. There are various causes which contribute to this: one is, the disposition, or habit of some seeds to mature earlier than others. It is on this account that we select the earliest ripe seed, as well as the soundest, for planting and sowing. This habit is found, more or less, among all grain.

A selection of the best, the earliest heads, is a good way to start. If but a few quarts are gathered in this way, it will yield sufficient for the next year, and the grain will be uniform after that. These best and earliest heads grow the better crops, as all the seed in such case is good, and moreover free from weeds. Sown on a clean soil, early in the year, there will be a clean, uniform crop—all the heavier for the treatment, and without waste. The surface should also be level, and the seed got in with uniform depth. This last is highly important. We should begin with a pure article, and clean, thorough culture, and renew as occasion requires.

**TANNING FUR-SKINS.**

Stretch the skin tightly and smoothly upon a board, hair side down, and tack it by the edges to its place. Scrape off the loose flesh and fat with a blunt knife, and work in chalk freely, with plenty of rubbing. When the chalk begins to powder and fall off, remove the skin from the board, rub in plenty of finely powdered alum, wrap up closely and keep in a dry place for a few days. By this means it will be made pliable, and will retain the hair."

Solon Robinson gives the following directions, in answer to several inquiries:

Dressing skins with the fur on is a simple process. Carefully avoid getting blood or dirt upon the fur before and while skinning the animal. Then stretch the skin tightly upon a board, and scrape with a dull knife until you remove all the flesh. Mix two quarts of milk, a teacupful of salt and half an ounce of oil of vitriol. Warm this mixture to somewhat more than blood heat, but not scalding, and soak the skin in it forty minutes, stirring and squeezing it in the warm liquid. Press out the liquid and let the skin dry a short time, and then commence rubbing the flesh side with all your strength across the smooth edge of a board. Continue this work until the pelt is entirely dry. Another process is to cover the flesh side of

the skins when first taken off with powdered alum and salt in equal qualities, which may remain from one to four days, and then be washed off in warm soap-suds, partially dried, and afterward rubbed until thoroughly so. In rubbing dry you may use powdered chalk, and afterward sprinkle with powdered alum and fold up for a few days, when the skin will be thoroughly cured and very soft.

For making glove leather, the hair must be first removed by lime or lye upon the flesh side, then thoroughly wash in soap-suds, and afterward soak several days in a paste made of brains; then rub dry, and cure by smoking moderately for a week in a cool place. This will give the fine, soft, durable Indian moccasin leather.

**Alton Horticultural Society.**

ALTON, March 1, 1866.

The Society met at the rooms of Messrs. M'Pike and Newman.

On motion of E. A. Richl, the report of the Committee on the Constitution was taken up. After some further discussion and amendments, it was adopted, as follows:

**CONSTITUTION.**

I. This organization shall be known as the "ALTON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY."

II. The object shall be the advancement of Horticulture.

III. Its members shall consist of persons elected by a majority of the votes cast, who have paid an annual fee of one dollar, and of honorary members of distinction in Horticulture and Agriculture.

IV. Its officers shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, Treasurer, and Executive Board, which shall consist of the President and four other members; all of whom shall be elected at the first regular meeting in the year, and shall hold their office one year, or until their successors in office are chosen.

V. There shall be the following standing committees: 1. Orchards; 2. Vineyards; 3. Fruits; 4. Flowers; 5. Vegetables; 6. Entomology; 7. Botany and Vegetable Physiology; 8. Ornithology.

VI. The Society shall hold monthly and other meetings and exhibitions, as it may direct.

VII. This Constitution may be amended at any regular meeting, by two-thirds of the whole number of votes cast, one month's notice having previously been given.

VIII. The President shall be elected by ballot; and a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice: and the other officers, executive and standing committees, shall be nominated by a nominating committee of five members, appointed by the President.

The Fruit Committee reported:

From B. L. Kingsbury, apples, American Pippin, or Grindstone, not desirable; and a fair smooth apple, said to be very good for cooking; not known to the committee.

R. C. Gillham, a red, striped crab, large as a hen's egg, that can be eaten; found in the American Bottom, four miles west of Edwardsville, in a thicket of native crabs.

H. G. M'Pike reported for Committee on Orchards and Vines. Recommends early pruning of the grape before the flowing of sap commences, although in opposition to the theory of a distinguished vineyardist in California. Also recommends a thorough pruning of trees at once. He said that grapes promise well.

The condition of peach orchards was discussed. A. Starr, near Monticello, finds no live buds in his orchard; Rev. W. G. Johnson, five miles west of Alton, near the river, thinks his seedlings have generally escaped; Mr. Roesch's in the city, are alive; Dr. Berneuter, says they are killed about Fosterburg; Messrs. Richl and S. B. Johnson, on the river seven miles above Alton, think none of theirs are living, although the thermometer has not been more than ten degrees below zero with them; Mr. M'Pike finds no buds living in his orchard, but enough on his trees in town; Mr. Kingsbury finds none four miles west of Alton; Wm. H. Smith of Middle Alton, none; Dr. Hull's, three miles above Alton on the river, dead; Messrs. Wm. M. and L. C. Springer, of Bethalto, have an orchard near Makanda, in the southern part of the State, four years old. The Crawfords and Troths were killed in February. Most of the other varieties were killed during the last severe cold, except seedlings. There are four varieties that give promise of fruit. The Smock is full; large Early York, next best; and the Red Rarereipe and Old Nixon Free, very fair. At Carbondale, the mercury did not fall lower than four degrees below zero. It varied from ten to fourteen degrees below in Alton and vicinity.

The Committee on places of meeting, reported that the April meeting will be held at the residence of Mr. Nichols, in Middle Alton.



## HORTICULTURAL.

### GARDENING IN APRIL.

April is the great gardening month of the year in our latitude: Rough, blustering, changeable March may, or may not, present a little opportunity for this work, which may or may not be attended with success; but genial, bright, warm April changes all this, and the gardener can and must go to work in earnest. Planting trees and shrubs and vines, both fruit and ornamental, may be rapidly proceeded with, and we hope there are but few who have a rod of land that will not have some planting to do, either in commencing anew, or in altering, improving, or extending the old gardens and grounds.

Much of the beauty of the pleasure garden depends upon the proper selection and disposition of ornamental trees and shrubs; and it is to be regretted that this department of the art is so much neglected.

Shrubs are highly elegant in themselves, and they afford a most efficient means of diversifying garden scenery. But too often after being planted, they are neglected and allowed to become ragged, tall, unsightly, unshapely things, whereas, by a little timely attention and care, they might be made symmetrical and handsome, with different and varied forms and shapes, producing a pleasing and picturesque effect.

The common lilac is a noble and handsome shrub, and few others excel it in beauty and fragrance; yet how often, by age and neglect, it is allowed to become an unsightly, naked looking thing. So too of the snowball, than which there are few more showy and handsome.

But we did not aim to criticize, but to name a few of the most desirable of hardy shrubs, for the benefit of such of your readers as are not familiar with them. Besides the two named above, which are the commonest and well-known everywhere, several of the earliest bloomers, of different colors and very desirable, are the dwarf flowering almond, with small double rosy blossoms, the Japan quince, with deep scarlet flowers in great profusion, the Forsythia with bright yellow flowers; these three are all dwarf and compact in habit, and bloom the very earliest of spring, and are succeeded by the summer species of the Spiraea and Weigelia. Of the Spiraea, the following are among, if not the best, blooming over a period of three or four months: Double-flowering plum-leaved Reevesii, or lance-leaved Sevigate, or smooth-leaved, all white; with Callosa, Billardie and Douglassiae, with rosy and pink flowers, but all of different

shapes or periods of blooming. The Syringa or Mock Orange, of several species, is also a hardy and beautiful shrub; and as the season advances, the Berberries, Acacias, Amorpha, Deutzia, Colutea, Sweet Scented Shrub, Euonymus, Tamarix, St. John's Wort, Althea or Rose of Sharon, all follow, and are very desirable and handsome shrubs. \*\*\*

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]  
GRAPE ITEMS.

BY JOHN PAUL SACKSTEDER.

*Grape grafting.*—There are circumstances constantly occurring under which it would be desirable to graft the vine; such as testing a new variety in the shortest space of time, multiplying a new variety very fast, or changing a worthless vine into a good one. Having grafted many thousand, I will give my experience. I have found the best time for grafting to begin in March and last until just before the sap rises, giving about four to six weeks to operate in. The vine should be grafted below ground; the ground should be dug away, and the stock cut off about six inches below the surface; then split the stock and cut a wedge out, somewhat smaller than the graft, (the split alone does not make so good a fit as when the wedge is cut out, which can be done quite readily with a pruning shears); insert the graft cut in wedge shape, make a good fit between the barks of the stock and graft, and press it down firmly; tie it with cotton twine, hemp will rot too soon, the tying is merely to keep the graft in its place.

Grafting wax is unnecessary, and often objectionable. The graft should be carefully covered; the upper bud about even with the surface of the ground.

Wood for grafting should be cut in the Fall, and ought to be well ripened, medium-sized wood, buried under ground so as to be in good condition in the Spring.

After grafting, care should be taken that the grafts do not become dry by the action of the March winds, which is one of the greatest obstacles to success. All side sprouts and suckers are to be removed as they appear, but the graft must not be touched.

Grafts will sometimes start very late and make a good growth; grafting should only be done on strong, permanent roots, where they will generally grow as large as the old vine in one season, and bear a full crop the next.

*The Ives's Seedling.*—When I for the first time saw the fruit of this variety, I would have judged it to be the Hartford Prolific, so nearly it resembles that variety in appearance: it is an accidental seedling grown some twenty years since. It was first practically tested by Col. Waring of Ohio, who planted a vineyard of it. It has borne its test and held its reputation so well, that it bids fair to become one of our most profitable varieties, both for wine and market, in the West. It has borne regular crops where the Catawba in its neighborhood has been an entire failure, last year's crop averaging 350 gallons to the acre sold for \$5 50, and was bought by one party in Cincinnati. It is being planted by some of our most successful vine-growers who were most enthusiastic over the Delaware. It grows easily from cuttings,

which is another desirable quality in a good grape, which places it in the reach of every one at a moderate price.

*Plan for Growing Norton's Virginia from Cuttings.*—The good qualities of this variety are too well known to need recommendation, but the difficulty in propagating plants has prevented it from being so universally planted as desirable.

While on a visit to a friend near Cincinnati, he told me he had succeeded in growing it from cuttings in the following manner: He placed his cuttings, all tied one way in bundles of such size as to be easily handled, in the branch on his place, about planting time, and left them there until the upper bud had grown about two inches long, when he planted them carefully in the ground. I never saw better cutting plants than his were. I have heard of other parties succeeding equally well last season.

### PLANT A STRAWBERRY BED.

By all means plant a strawberry bed this spring, if you have not got one on the place already. They are the first and best things that suggest themselves to every one who loves fruit; who is preparing a new place that has no fruit: and no garden, large or small, however rich in other fruits it may be, is complete without a good strawberry bed. Besides being the most luscious and indispensable of all small fruits, it is the most certain to bear, the most productive, seldom fails, and bears a full crop the first season after planting, which no other fruit does.

The first half of April is perhaps the best time of all the year to set out strawberry plants, though they may be planted earlier, if the ground is in good working order; and may continue to be planted till they are in full bloom, with perfect success. They may indeed be planted all through the summer and fall—but spring is the best time by all odds, to insure success; with ordinary care and judgment, failure is almost an impossibility in the spring.

The ground should be well prepared by plowing or spading deeply, and if it is in good heart it will not hurt to mix some good rotten manure with the soil, making it moderately rich. Prepare it at least equal to the best garden tilth, and if possible select ground free of weed seeds—as the keeping weeds out of the bed is the most formidable part about their culture.

If a bed is required to supply the family only—we would advise planting close, and keep the bed clean entirely with the hoe. A much less quantity of ground will suffice—a rod or two in fact—which is but a small job to clean if attended to in time; while horse culture is slovenly work among strawberries, and not to be recommended, except for field culture.

Plant in rows two feet apart, and one foot apart in the rows, and either keep the runners cut off entirely, or, after they have filled up a little space each side and along the row, cut up the balance with the hoe, same as weeds, leaving the plants to stand moderately thick all over the ground, except a narrow path between each row. Each year, immediately after fruit-

ing, dig up a space between the rows, and bury plants, weeds and all, and allow the old plants to refill the ground—and by adding fertilizing material, a bed may thus be kept in good bearing for many years—though the strawberry is easily renewed and may be planted afresh every year or two at the option or conviction of the cultivator.

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[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

**Apples in Southern Illinois.**

**COLONEL N. J. COLMAN:** Will you allow me, this rainy day, to gossip a little while with your multitude of readers, about that king of all fruits, the apple. It is not my purpose to say anything in praise of its good qualities, for these are understood and appreciated by every reasonable being throughout the vast extent of territory within which it is cultivated. I want, merely, to let your readers know, that we have here, in the pocket of "Lower Egypt" a region admirably suited to its growth. Many of our most intelligent cultivators have such an appreciation of this fact, that they are giving more and more attention to the growth of this fruit, to the neglect, even, on the part of some of them, of the peach. In our generous soil, and genial climate, the tree grows with prodigious rapidity, coming into bearing very early. I have, in my orchard, trees planted five years ago this Spring, that have already borne two crops, the last one fully equal to one barrel to the tree. All varieties will not do as well as this, but at five years of age we expect our trees to bear a fair crop. One of my neighbors gathered and sent to market, last Fall, from a single tree, the Yellow Belleflower, eight years from the graft, two barrels of apples, besides what had been taken off for use.

One hundred and sixty apples filled a barrel. He got for them in Mound City, \$6 per barrel.

Of the early varieties we have our own choice. I know of none that do not do well. Our only difficulty is to obtain kinds that will keep through the winter. Our growing season is so long that most of the favorite winter varieties of the North mature too early and become Fall fruits, ripening at a time when there is the least market for them. Our circle of winter apples is, for this reason, limited. We are, however, in a fair way to obviate this difficulty, by procuring varieties originating in this latitude or south of this. My neighbor, Dr. James H. Crain, the pioneer in fruit culture in this vicinity, has been at great pains to select and test varieties suited to our wants in this respect. He obtained trees, a few years since, from as far south as Bayou Sara, and some of them promise to be of great value. He has also taken the trouble to find out all the best seedlings growing in the orchards of the old settlers. He has found some of these of great value. One, in particular, will, I think, take rank with the very best of winter apples. The original tree is about fifty years old, very large but still thrifty, bearing yearly crops of delicious fruit and keeping well through the winter. We call it the "Cache," from the name of the stream near whose bank the tree grows. The young trees of this variety have not yet fruited.

I shall try, next Fall, to send you specimens of some of these southern and native fruits. I wish, also, to send you specimens of well known varieties as they ripen, for comparison with the same kinds grown farther north.

The apple crop here is as certain as that of corn. In that respect, it is unlike the peach which fails entirely sometimes, and, partially, quite too often. With a proper selection of varieties it can be made quite as profitable as the peach; and, considering the uncertainty of the latter, much more so. The peach has the advantage of yielding its crop at an earlier age, but it has, besides its liability to failure, its counterbalancing disadvantages as a profitable market fruit. It must contend with the curculio and the rot; and, escaping these, must be hurried to market by the costliest mode of transportation. Then, the trees are not long-lived, and require great care and attention while they do live. On the contrary, the apple tree is a permanent institution, yielding, for many years, a constantly increasing return for the little care it requires. Its fruit goes to market leisurely and at a small cost.

The advantages of our locality are obvious. Our apples ripen very early, giving us the advantage of the first market in the North and consequent high prices for our summer varieties. For our late fruits we have the Southern market, being able to ship South when Northern fruits are ice-bound.

The peach buds are now so much swollen that we can see, at a glance, the extent of injury done by the Winter. Of most varieties, enough are living for a very respectable crop. I believe the Early Crawfords are all killed. This is a very tender variety, and for this and some other objections to it, it has lost favor in this country. Some cultivators reject it entirely, while none would plant it in large quantities.

Yours, &c., A. M. BROWN.  
Villa Ridge, Ill., March 14, 1866.

**Circular of the American Pomological Society.**

In conformity with a resolution adopted at the last meeting of this National Association, the undersigned give notice that its Eleventh Session will commence in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, September 4th, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Mercantile Library Hall, and will continue several days. All Horticultural, Pomological, Agricultural and other kindred institutions in the United States and British Provinces, are invited to send Delegations, as large as they may deem expedient; and all other persons interested in the cultivation of fruits are invited to be present and take seats in the Convention.

And now that the rainbow of peace has again spanned the arch of our Union—now that our southern brethren, after a painful separation of years, are again to be united with us in full fellowship and communion—now that our meeting is to be held for the first time on the "Father of Waters," in the Great West—we invite all the States and Territories to be present, by Delegation, that the amicable and social relations which have heretofore existed between the members of the Society, may be fostered and perpetuated, and the result of its deliberations, so beneficial to the country at large, be generally and widely diffused.

Among the prominent subjects which will come before the Society at this session, will be that of the revision of the Society's Catalogue

of Fruits. The special Committee appointed for this purpose are now, with the various State and Local Committees, actively engaged in collecting such information as will aid in determining what varieties are best adapted to the different sections and districts of our country, and this information, in the form of reports, will be submitted to the action of the convention. In compliance with a resolution passed at the last session of the Society, the several State Pomological and Horticultural Associations are requested to compile lists for their own states or districts, and forward them at as early day as possible, to P. Barry of Rochester, N. Y., Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Catalogue.

Members and Delegates are requested to contribute specimens of the fruits of their respective districts, and to communicate in regard to them whatever may aid in promoting the objects of the Society and the science of American Pomology.

Each contributor is requested to come prepared with a complete list of his collection, and to present the same with his fruits, that a report of all the varieties entered may be submitted to the meeting as soon as practicable.

All persons desirous of becoming members can remit the admission fee to Thomas P. James, Esq., Treasurer, Philadelphia, who will furnish them with Transactions of the Society. Life membership, Ten Dollars; Biennial, Two Dollars.

Packages of fruits with the name of the contributor, may be addressed as follows: "American Pomological Society," care of C. M. Saxton, corner Fifth and Walnut streets, St. Louis, Mo.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, President.

JAMES VICK, Secretary.

Newspapers and Periodicals that take an interest in Pomology, are respectfully requested to publish the above.

**TEMPERATURE OF FRUIT CELLARS.**—There is no one condition to the successful keeping of fruit in winter, so important as a cool temperature. The worst of all is warmth and moisture combined; and many fine-supplies of winter fruit are ruined by shutting them up closely where there is no ventilation nor access to cool air. Where moisture cannot otherwise be easily avoided, ventilation will lessen the difficulty. If the cellar windows are hung on hinges so as to be opened at different degrees, any desired amount of fresh air may be obtained, and during the cold weather of winter the temperature may be reduced as low as needed. There are only two requisites—personal attention and one or two thermometers. The most desirable temperature would be within two or three degrees of freezing; but as there are sometimes sudden changes outside, in the absence of the attendant, it may be most prudent to keep the thermometer at 38° or 40°.—[Co. Gentleman.]

**PREPARED LANDS FOR VINEYARDS.**—Trenching for vineyards is entirely useless, besides being a great expense. The soil can be prepared sufficiently with a plow, at an expense of \$5 to \$10 per acre, while trenching costs \$200 to \$300 per acre.

German vine growers have introduced the trenching system into this country, because it is done in France and Germany, where men work for 15 to 20 cents a day, and where it is more expensive to keep teams of horses and oxen than in this country.

Our way of plowing for a vineyard, is to employ two teams, one to follow the other in the same furrow, and both plow as deep as a pair of horses or yoke of oxen can draw the plow. If plowing once does not prepare the land to suit, cross-plow in the same manner, and you will have your land prepared as well for \$10 or \$12 per acre, as it would be if trenched at an expense of \$250 per acre.—*Rural American.*

**"WINE MAKING."**

**ED. RURAL WORLD:** Under the above heading I find an article in your paper of March 1st, in which the author, with a good deal more vehemence than manners, attacks me personally; had this happened in the dog-days, I might have taken it for a sudden fit of hydrophobia, and passed it over in silence, as he frequently makes use of the words, "adulteration," etc., advises importation of vinegar, and other nonsensical stuff. But being after a rather severe winter, perhaps his brains have been frozen; yet he may mislead some who know little of the true practice of wine-making; and, as he seems not to have had manners nor manhood enough, although he attacks me directly, to sign his name to it, but merely calls himself "A Vintner;" he must allow me, until I have heard something more reasonable from him, to take him for one of those vintners whom "the Lord in His wrath made one:" for one who cannot yet distinguish vinous from active fermentation, will hardly gain much of a reputation as a "vintner."

But to the question, which I will try to elucidate somewhat, not for the benefit of my friend "Vintner," but for the sake of the grape-growing and wine-making community.

He asserts first, "that must of 52° would not make wine, but vinegar; and in conclusion demands of me to drink it myself, and to invite my friends to join me in it. I must protest against complying with this very liberal desire of his, in the name of good taste and hospitality, as I do neither like to drink vinegar myself, nor ask my friends to do so. I am in the habit of offering them something not quite as hard to take. But I have a strong suspicion that my friend "Vintner" made such wine and partook a little too freely of it, before he wrote that article, in which the acids so strongly predominate.

But I assert, that must which lacks nearly 30° of sugar, can be made into fair must, by adding sugar and water. Of course, I do not assert, like "Vintner," "that aroma, an essential oil, makes wine, wine," for I believe that it must contain other ingredients, besides this, which must be in the must to make it into good wine. I count among these: aroma, tannin, tartaric acid, sugar, water, coloring matter and gum. Has "Vintner" ever even been visited in his dreams by the idea that some varieties of grapes may contain aroma in excess? According to his doctrine, the Charler Oak (the vilest Fox grape we have) should make the best wine, for it is "aroma and essential oil, which makes wine, wine." And yet it is a fact, well known to us common "vintners," that most of our American grapes contain tannin and aroma in such excess, that even the Catawba, in such seasons as the last, contains enough of it, to give sufficient flavor to the must even when it has been diluted by adding one-third water and sugar. Whence the objections, if not for this reason, which are so often raised against our native wines, that they are too rough—not smooth, not mild and delicate enough?

But for better illustration of my meaning, and of Gall's method of improving wine, I will here give a few examples. A "normal must" (that is, a must which contains all the necessary ingredients to make good wine,) contains in 1000 pounds of grapes, 240 pounds of sugar, 6 pounds of free acids, and 754 pounds of water. But now we have to deal with a must, which contains instead of the above proportions, only one hundred and fifty pounds of sugar, but nine pounds of acids, and the question which we have to solve is this: Shall we leave it as it is, and make a wine which we do not like to drink and cannot sell? or shall we add by art those ingredients, which it contains in good seasons, but which nature denied this season, and make it as nearly alike to a normal must as we can? I take the latter course, and calculate as follows: If with six pounds of acids in a normal must, two hundred and forty pounds of sugar appear, how much sugar is wanted for nine pounds of acids? Answer: Three hundred and sixty pounds. And again, if in six pounds of acids, in a normal must, seven hundred and fifty-four pounds of water appear, how much water is required for nine pounds of acids? Answer: One thousand, one hundred and thirty-one pounds. As, therefore, the must which we intend to improve, by neutralizing its acids should contain 360 pounds of sugar, 9 pounds of acids and 1,131 pounds of water, but contains already 150 pounds of sugar, 9 pounds of acids and 841 pounds of water, there remains to be added 210 pounds of sugar, 0 pounds of acids, and 290 pounds of water, to bring it to the same proportions which a normal must contains of these substances; by which we obtain instead of 1000 lbs. of must. As the grapes or the must still contain sufficient of tannin, and enough of aroma, to give the wine character, we obtain by this process, even in poor seasons as the last, a wine, which although it is not fully equal in bouquet to that of best seasons, is yet a pleasant and saleable wine. We use for this purpose, as stated before, 210 pounds of sugar, at 22 cents

per pound, \$46.20, and obtain a wine, which can be sold for double the price as if it had been left in its former imperfect state, and have one-third more in quantity. We add nothing, which it would not naturally have contained in good seasons, make it more agreeable, more conducive to health—do therefore not adulterated but improve it; where then is the crime we commit, especially when we, as I have always done so far, inform the buyer of the manner in which it was made? If the buyer, under these circumstances, prefers the Galleyed wine before that not Galleyed, because it is better—surely it is not my fault, as I have candidly stated to them how it was made.

But "Vintner" seems to be of a different stamp. He seems to prefer to drink vinegar (for acetous and vinous fermentation are the same with him it appears): he seems to be of the same mind with the man who would not have a lightning conductor affixed to his house, because he thought it was forestalling Providence. According to his doctrine, we ought not to take any medicine, as it might interfere with the natural course of disease. But the poor man cannot even distinguish between water and sugar added before fermentation, by which it is changed into wine; and after fermentation, when it cannot become integrated with the wine, and can only become a sort of cobbler. He cannot distinguish, it seems, between fermented sugar or alcohol, or sugar in its unfermented state of free sugar. Therefore it is that his illustration of mixing water with milk, or adding it to cognac is altogether lame and out of place. He seems not to be the kind of man to listen to any theory, if it is founded on good common sense or the laws of nature, but to blindly follow his own notions, irrespective of any authority, Gall's, or any other.

But to come now to the terrible danger, which the poor man sees looming up; which seems to afflict him night and day; and which threatens, to his excited fancy, destruction to the reputation of our wines. I think I can ask justly: Where is it? He quotes the fact, that, in Europe, in this century there have been but six to seven good seasons, in which a first class wine was made; and seems to think it necessary, as they come so much oftener here than they do there, that we should at least have as many as possible of the poor ones. Just the very fact, that the grape growers of Europe had so many seasons in which they could either not sell their wine at all, or at a very low price, made this method introduced by Gall a long felt necessity; and by introducing it, he is entitled and has received already, the thanks and gratitude of many thousands. And he certainly is widely mistaken, when he thinks the imported wines all entirely free from Galleying. When in Weinsheim, Wurtemburg, Galleyed wines were sold at auction for forty gilders per Ohm, whereas so called natural wines brought only twenty-two gilders; as was already done twelve years ago, when the consumption of grape sugar in one season on the Rhine amounted to over 1,000,000 pounds—it is certainly ridiculous to talk about the "natural" wines of Europe. Is the good man not aware of the fact that there is no such thing as "natural" wine? That wine is from beginning to end, a product of art? What would become of it, if we left it to the development of nature? Why, simply vinegar. But perhaps this would suit our acid friend exactly. We have but few of the seasons in which a good wine cannot be made without addition, but it is certainly not a natural consequence of this, that we should not desire to improve it in poor seasons. I prefer to have good wine all the time. If friend "Vintner" prefers poor wine, why so be it; every man to his taste; but let him not attack me, because I follow the dictates of common sense and a sound theory, and make wine according to my taste. I can do better here than clip an extract from an article in the "Westliche Post" about artificial mineral waters: "These are the blessings of knowledge, in connection with industry, that it makes earth's treasures accessible to the greatest numbers. Health is the greatest blessing; retain it by at once assisting nature, by art, where an element may be missing." Can this not also be applied with equal force to wine-making?

I come now to the rather hazardous assertion of "Vintner" where he says: "After this it will make no difference, whether the wine crop is good or bad, whether plentiful or scarce; sugar and water will correct and augment quality and quantity. Whether the cultivation of the vine be good or bad; whether the soil or exposure is suitable or not; whether it be Isabella, Catawba, Concord or Delaware: all the same. Whether a man has large or small vineyards; if he can procure water and sugar, no difference." This assertion is so absurd, that it hardly needs contradiction. It is self-evident, that the whole process must be managed according to the strictest proportions; and we have, in saccharometer and acetometer, the most exact guides, which will show us exactly how far we dare go. That we must first have grapes as good as they can be had in the season, and of sufficient

quantity; that one variety will need more Galleying than another; that the peculiar aroma of each variety, with the amount of sugar it contains, make the value of the wine; will be apparent to every one, who is inclined to investigate the matter rationally and without prejudice. The peculiarly delicate aroma which will always characterize the wines of the best seasons, we cannot give to them, and this will always give them the preference over the wines made in inferior seasons. Neither do I see the danger for the reputation of Missouri as a wine-producing State, if we can have fair wines here in all seasons. It will certainly not discourage the grape growers, but rather encourage them if they know that they can add in this manner to the quantity as well as the quality.

But there is yet another question which "Vintner" asks: "What will Mr. Poschel say to this doctrine?" and I think if he asks that question of Mr. Poschel, he will answer him: "That I am entirely right;" for he is a reasoning and thinking wine producer; not one of the sort of "Vintner" who even advises us to import vinegar from Europe.

A few words about that dreadful "letting the cat out of the bag." I know that some of my wine-making friends blame me for making the matter public, but I have always been of the opinion, that knowledge, like God's sun, should be the common property of all His children, and that it is the duty of each of us, each in his humble way, to help disseminate it. Old Davy Crockett's maxim: "Be always sure you're right, then go ahead," has seemed to me a very good one. Reason, justice and truth need never fear the light of day; they will only gain additional lustre from it.

At the close I would request Mr. "Vintner" to come out with his name, so that the world and I may know with whom we have to do. I for my part could never be so cautious (or so cowardly) to attack my opponent with closed visor, but always freshly take the responsibility for all my words and actions. If he wishes to argue the matter still further, I am at his service—not for his sake, but for the benefit of the public.

GEORGE HUSMANN.

HERMANN, Mo., March 9, 1866.

[Reported for Colman's Rural World.]

**N. E. Mo. Horticultural Society.**

Society met at O. H. P. Lear's. Jasper Turner in the chair. Remarks were made by Messrs. Galy, Lear and Taft upon the importance of fruit culture as a paying crop, also as a means of health and comfort. The Secretary urged that fruit growing should be made a study the same as any other profession; that farmers and fruit growers should meet and talk over the successes and failures, and thereby learn to secure the one and avoid the other.

We partook of a sumptuous repast prepared by Mrs. Louisa Lear: in the course were some fine canned peaches; followed by Mrs. Lear's Blk. Wine.

The chairman appointed a committee to prepare a list of fruits best adapted for cultivation here; also a committee to investigate the damage done to the fruit trees, &c., the past winter; both to report at the next meeting.

Society adjourned to meet at S. F. Taft's, the 4th Saturday of March. S. F. TAFT, Sec.

**GAS TAR ON PEACH TREES.**

In relation to gas-tar on peach trees, to prevent the borer, the author of "Ten Acres Enough," communicates to the *Country Gentleman* the following: "Clean out the borer in the fall; in the spring, tie round the neck of the tree at the ground, a jacket of pasteboard or thick paper, and remove it in the fall. This effectually keeps off the fly by prevention. I have one peach tree, over thirty years old, thus cared for, which annually yields a full crop of perfect fruit.

Remember the great fair next fall at St. Louis.


**EDITOR'S TABLE.**
**THE GRAPE VINES.**

We shall send the Premium Grape Vines the first or second week in April. We are very glad they have not yet been sent, as at this writing (March 26th) the weather is so cold they would be destroyed.

We have a very cold, backward spring.—Plowing can be done, it is true, but little seed has been sown. Oats should now be up, here, and not a quarter of the seed is sown. Oats planted late bring an indifferent crop.

**SPARKLING CATAWBA.**

A month or two since we received a box with charges prepaid, from the Longworth Wine House, Cincinnati. We did not open it till a few days since, when we had a gathering at our residence, and we found it filled with bottles of Sparkling Catawba with the Golden Wedding brand. We suppose it was sent so as to be on hand when our friends called to congratulate us on a recent happy event. It bore no tidings however, and this is simply a construction of our own.

But to the quality of the wine. We found it excellent, and we call ourselves a pretty good judge of it, as we have had the honor of serving upon wine committees for quite a number of years, and testing the different samples of wine quite thoroughly. It is equal to the very best champagne, and we believe more healthful. It leaves no headache—it really agrees with a person. We are not among those who discard the use of native wine. We wish a hundred times more was produced. There would be less drunkenness—less drinking of poisoned whisky, and logwood manufactured imported wine. We will say to those wanting a real good article of pure Sparkling Catawba put up in the best manner, packed so that not a bottle will break, that if they will send to the LONGWORTH WINE HOUSE, Cincinnati, Ohio, they can procure it.

W. C. Flagg, Esq., the efficient and able Secretary of the Ills. State Horticultural Society, will accept our thanks for a copy of the proceedings of that society.

John S. Seymour, of Eureka, Mo., will accept our thanks for a bottle of blackberry wine. It is a very pleasant, agreeable beverage—that no one can object to, and better, we believe, than any samples we ever before tried.

Fred. Will, Esq., of Hopewell Furnace, I.M.R.R., writes us that he has examined the peach buds in his orchard, and finds them all alive.

Col. Bainbridge, of De Soto, Mo., I.M.R.R., the celebrated peach orchardist, says (we are informed) that enough of his peach buds are alive for a fair crop of fruit.

Our friends are still sending fresh clubs from all sections of the country.

**FRUIT PROSPECTS.****MARION COUNTY.**

**ED. RURAL WORLD:** I have spent some time in examining the fruit trees and grape vines, to ascertain as nearly as possible the effect of the past winter upon them in this vicinity, and find them about as follows:

Apple—thrifty trees, on rather low, rich ground, a good deal injured; the ends of young shoots mostly dead; fruit buds injured some; will probably be small crop.

Cherry—Heart and Biggareau injured a little in the young shoots; fruit buds all dead; the Morellos all right to all appearance.

Peaches—fruit buds dead; wood injured in some instances, but not as bad as two years ago.

Grapes—the wood is a good deal injured; and where not well covered the buds are mostly killed; so we may look for a light crop of grapes this year.

The wheat has stood the winter thus far remarkably well. Peach-blown potatoes are selling at eighty cents per bushel. Apples at about \$1 per bushel. Corn, of which we had an enormous crop, is selling from thirty to thirty-five cents per bushel.

The tide of emigration has been flowing through here for the past two weeks, and the streets of our town are filled with strangers, hunting for homes and speculations, and we have a fair prospect of the large farms being demolished, and a better system of cultivation established.

S. F. T., Hannibal, Mo.

**CRAWFORD COUNTY.**

**FRIEND COLMAN:** I have just been examining my orchard to see the extent of the damage done thus far by "Jack Frost."

Apples, pears and plums, very good, nor injured at all; apricots not seriously; peaches of some kinds injured to the extent of three-fourths of the buds, while others very little if any—their hardness this season runs about thus:

Snow peach, Haine's Early, Tillotson, Serrate Early York, Hale's Early, and some others, have more perfect fruit buds than they can mature—and I call these No. 1.

Large Early York, Bergen's Yellow and Crawford's Late, are hurt considerable—say No. 2.

Early Slocum—No. 3. Crawford's Early is injured most of any—No. 4. But this last I should think would have one-fourth of a crop, they are pretty well thinned, and will perhaps be the better for it.

On the whole, Crawford County will give a No. 1 fruit crop this season, if it receives no injury hereafter, and you can depend on us to do something for the Fair next September.

B. SMITH, Cuba, Mo., March 22.

**LIVE PEACH BUDS.**—Mr. T. W. Guy, of Sulphur Springs, I. M. R. R., Mo., called in our office a few days since, and informed us that enough fruit buds were left unharmed on most varieties of peach trees for a fair crop—particularly with Hale's Early, Yellow Rarereipe, Old Mixon Free and Heath Cling. Crawford's Early, Old Mixon Cling and Crawford's Late, are the most seriously affected.

**TAKE CARE OF THE VINES.**

We hope our readers will have a place prepared to immediately plant their grape vines. Have nice, mellow soil to put about the roots. Spread the roots out naturally. Set the plant about as deep as it stood in the nursery. Don't keep it on hand several days so the roots will dry up. Take good care of them, and all will grow. Some we shall send through the Post Office, others by Express. We want them to reach those for whom they are designed in the best condition.

THE MASONIC TROWEL.—This Masonic journal comes to us regularly. It is published by H. G. Reynolds & Son, Springfield, Ill., at \$1.25 per annum. It is printed in neat style and on fine white paper, and contains much interesting matter.

PEACH BUDS, AT SOUTH PASS, ILL.—We have permission from H. H. Hoag, to publish the following extract from a letter received by him from South Pass, Ill., dated March 13th:

"I suppose it has gone forth that all the peach buds have been killed in this locality, but such is not the case. From present appearances you may expect more peaches from this station than last. In some localities, some varieties are pretty well used up, but on the whole there is a very good show for a fair crop. Apples, pears and strawberries promise well as far as we can judge now."

**PEAR CULTURE.**

A subscriber writes as follows: "It is my intention to move into Missouri or Kansas the coming summer, for the purpose of raising an orchard; will you please inform me, as near as you know, of one or two counties in Missouri or Kansas, where the soil and climate is suitable for Pear culture. An answer will greatly oblige, and when I have once located, will do all in my power to extend the circulation of your valuable paper." W. E. CRAIB. Watauga, Iroquois Co., Ill.

REPLY.—Pears succeed admirably in all of the counties of Missouri, and we believe of Kansas. But we think in the mineral regions of Missouri, particularly in the iron regions, they will do best. We would particularly recommend the lands along the line of the Iron Mountain R. R. Jefferson county has excellent land for pear culture, and its proximity to St. Louis renders it a very desirable location for fruit growers.

**BACK NUMBERS EXHAUSTED.**

The increase in the number of our subscribers has been so great, as to completely exhaust our very large edition up to the 1st of Mar. We thought we had an ample supply for all new comers, and we have been able to supply all up to this time—but every mail brings scores of new recruits. Our most sanguine expectations have been more than realized. Of course, those whose subscriptions begin with Mar. 1st, 1866, will not end till Mar. 1st '67.

E. A. Riehl, Alton, Ill., has our thanks for several samples of Goodrich Seedling potatoes for planting.



[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

### OUR LIVES.

Like a troop of birds in spring,  
Sunshine on each glancing wing,  
Hopes around our childhood sing;  
  
Fair and bright as spring-time flowers,  
Fancies deck the airy bower,  
Reared in childhood's happy hours;  
  
But as passing years impart,  
Less of sunshine to our heart,  
One by one our hopes depart;  
  
As the years their changes bring,  
Fancies frail as flowers of spring,  
All around lie withering.  
  
And we have our Autumns too,  
Coming not as Nature's do,  
All her garners to renew:  
  
Coming once, to come no more  
To the lives, which we deplore  
Have so little good in store.  
  
Is not Death an angel blest,  
Thus to give the weary rest,  
With their losses so oppressed?  
  
Is not Death an angel kind,  
If he comes before we find,  
All our hopes are left behind?

MEMPHIS, Mo.

COUNTRY GIRL.

### THE EFFECT OF SLEEP.

We sleep too much—that is, most of us: indeed few sleep too little, and then generally from a defect. We sleep too much, because we are inclined to it; and also, because we learn the habit in our babyhood: it is much a habit.

Sleep hurts the mind, if indulged in as we generally see. It is for this reason, in a great measure, that there is so much stupidity in the world, so much mediocre (mental) talent. The mind is not only stupefied, but so much time is lost, taken from each day and devoted to nothing! The man who sleeps three hours less in a day, gains, in a week, twenty-one hours; in a year forty-nine days—of twenty-four hours each, making double that number of working days, counting twelve hours of labor each day, and much more where the hours of sleep are reduced, as they should be.

A man therefore lives much longer, virtually, enjoyably, who takes from his sleeping hours and adds to his waking moments. The sleeper who sleeps away half his time, is half dead—in time, and in the effect on his mind. On the other hand, a great deal is gained, as we see, not only in time, but also in mental activity, the habit being continued, only sufficiently lowered to recruit for ascent again; but not to become sluggish, rising, as it were, from the slough of sluggishness that weighs him down, benumbs his senses, and clouds his intellect.

People generally sleep seven to eight hours. Many sleep more; some ten, and even eleven. We know such cases. And they would sleep more were it not for the calls of nature. These people are to be pitied. They are dying before their time—and they are always lazy—a burden to themselves, and a disgrace and clog to their families. Cut down their sleeping hours to half their number, and they would be regenerated. They would have so much time on hand that they would seem to be in a new world, of wide elbow room, and a clear atmosphere. Such men (save the habit) would be prepared for a course of usefulness.

But there are people who sleep but six out of the twenty-four hours. This is probably the best average for health where the habit is formed in youth. There is no doubt some variation, according to temperament and habit of body. But, generally six hours would contribute to the most good, both to the individual and the world.

Some men sleep but four hours, five. Napoleon is an eminent example. There are others, and they are historical. These men are noted for their great achievements. They have had so much more time (culled from sleep) to do their work in, and much more activity, both mental and physical—for it tires the body to be held long in the same position. If this is doubted, try the experiment during the day. Lie but a few hours—be compelled to lie—and the effect will be (unless really weary) an infliction that cannot be tolerated. Even sitting in the same position for some length of time, wearis. How then a whole night, or half of the mortal time of a man. Sleep drowns our senses, and we do not realize the effect.

The clearest minds, and the most active bodies, are those who sleep the least—say four to six hours out of the twenty-four. This has to be qualified however, as *rest will do in a great measure for sleep*. We have experienced this abundantly ourselves, and have seen it in others. Rest is a partial substitute for sleep. Without it, sleep must be increased. If our hours which should be devoted to sleep are occupied by hard labor, and the practice is continued, insanity may be the result.

Let us harbor our time, by sleeping less; let us improve our strength and health, by the same means; let us clear our intellect, by less sleep to clog it; let us remove the odium of the sluggard, by rising betimes and being men and women of usefulness and social enjoyment.

**DANGER IN TRIFLES.**—The road to home happiness lies over small stepping stones. Slight circumstances are the stumbling blocks of families. The prick of a pin, says a proverb, is enough to make an empire insipid. The more tender the feelings, the more painful the wound. A cold, unkind word checks and withers the blossom of the dearest love, as the most delicate rings of the vine are troubled by the faintest breeze. The misery of a life is born of a chance observation. If the true history of quarrels, public and private, were honestly written, it would be silenced with an uproar of derision.

Fancy is the medium of happiness—without it, life is but the hard actual the earth is.

### We Can Make Life Happy.

Life is an enjoyment if we wish to make it so; much depends upon our efforts; something upon our knowledge; and, we may say, most upon our inclinations. Our inclinations are not always right. These have to be corrected—and this correction is often painful—a thing we do not relish: so prefer to lose a desired good by hugging a delusion. We see it afterward. But when the time comes, we again are found in fault. For to follow the dictates of the fancy—to believe in its bright colors (which the object in anticipation does not possess) is simply to be deceived, and of course disappointed and unhappy. Is not much of life like this? We are after ignes fatui: it seems to be the pursuit of life, when we have so much of the real around us. We deceive ourselves: we are willing to be deceived—there is the point.

Cut this all short, and take a decided stand—take it early in life—and these airy sirens will have no more power, for as soon as the substantial is once enjoyed, enjoyed as a basis for all rational happiness, no more dallying after that. True, pure happiness, is the sweetest. Each one has at least an inkling of it, so as to know what is meant by it. Exhilaration, diluted pleasure, uncertain enjoyment—are not what we want, especially when the pure coin can be obtained—pure peace, pure joy, rest, love, happiness, so that the face is radiant, and the life a demeanor of true gentility and good will. A happy man cannot help but scatter happiness around him. There is no appearance of happiness—but a solid comfort, which dispenses with all show—which is satisfied with itself. The Christian is an example of this; the contented man has laid the foundation for it. A quiet life is favorable to it. “The deepest rivers run the stillest,” is an illustration of it. If we seek expressly after happiness, we shall be expressly disappointed. If we live so as to invite it, it will come to us and make its abode with us: quiet, uninspiring, humble, Christian-like—are the qualities that invite it—living the life God designed we should live, and which we can find in His word, examples of which are seen around us: but, we confess, in too rare proportions. Yet, they are found. Let us imitate them—rather, let us imitate the Great Pattern Himself. This will secure us. And it is in the reach of every one—open now to us. This is the great privilege of man—that Christianity is open to him, and to be possessed at any time. So much good among men—and yet people are neglecting it—neglecting the Saviour, who, we may say, is among them. So would they treat Him if He were here, as did the Jews.

**WISDOM**—To avail ourselves of our advantage.

Poetry has never yet been described—because it belongs to the infinite, the “immortal” of man’s nature.

The mind gets thought by seeking for it, not by waiting. The world is full of it, and the brain gathers it like a magnet as it passes through it, taking the precious and leaving the dross.

**BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME.**

There are two kinds of beauty; one is outward, the other is inward. The outward beauty of home is in pleasant grounds, walks, shrubbery, flowers, trees, rooms, furniture, pictures, and whatsoever can render it agreeable to the eye, and suggest happy and virtuous thoughts to the mind. Of this kind of beauty, we should have much, in and about our houses. A vine arbor, a flower bed, a grass plat, a rose bush, a gravel walk, a shade tree, a pleasant yard, are easily had especially by farmers and villagers. No one with hands and health, should be without such adornments to his home. A child even, can plant a flower seed, or a shrub; and if properly taught and encouraged, will be glad to engage in such pleasant labors. In odd morning and evening hours how much may be done to beautify one's home. If every week adds a little and every year more, how much will be done, in and about one's dwelling, to give it an air of cheerful beauty. And of all beauty, that which is natural is most to be admired, such as grows, bears and blossoms.

But if outward beauty is within the reach of all, how much more is inward beauty! In a household, how beautiful is a good husband, wife, brother, sister, father, mother and child. How beautiful are pleasant faces, loving eyes, affectionate words, kind offices, and sympathizing hearts. How beautiful are honesty, sincerity, good will, generosity, kindness, sympathy, affection. How beautiful is religion as it speaks in words of love and prayer, and glows in acts of benevolence and forgiveness. What outward adornment can compare with the grace of a chaste and loving heart, or the charms of a kind and honest life?

Houses are under the control of those who dwell in them. We make our own houses, or help make them. The beauty that is in them or about them is of our own making, at least in part. If they lack beauty, it is our own fault. Beauty, both outward and inward, is within our own reach. It is an attainment we may all possess.

What object in life is more commendable than to beautify our homes? What is home but the spring-source of all that is great and good in human life. Here are born and reared the world's children, its great and good men and women, philosophers, philanthropists, statesmen, scholars and Christians. Out from home go all the best and holiest influences that bless mankind. Into the heart of home flow the treasures of the world, and produce of its labors.

For home we all live and toil, more than for all else of the earth. Why then should it not be beautiful? It is clear to my mind that the best religion in the world is that which grows and thrives best at home; so that out from home go the virtues, loves and spirits that constitute and people heaven. What else then is more glorious to live for than to beautify our homes? In so doing we are sowing seeds which shall grow in heaven. We are planting virtues which shall bear fruit among angels. Then let our homes be beautified both with outward and inward adornments; we shall thereby be better and happier, and goodness and happiness will give us wisdom.

**CONSTANCY IN WEDLOCK.**

"These fellows of infinite tongue, that can rhyme themselves into ladies' favors—they do always reason themselves out again."—[Shakespeare.]

Let this be known—that those who make love well, know how to make it well to others; for once learned, the trade will be followed: in other words a flirt must flirt, whether male or female. These are the dangerous persons to attach to—for the attachment on the one side (the wooing) will never last. Honesty in marriage must be considered the first principle. Constancy is a prize that can never be overestimated. A man should marry for quality—quality of heart and person, and not for mere love, for wealth, for accomplishment. These are shifting—not lasting. Lasting qualities are required in wedlock. Love will cool down; wealth may take wings; and accomplishments must be exhibited—they crave applause: and the world is the great theatre for that. Wedlock will thus be deserted, and of all conditions in such case, it is the most desolate. The constant man is the beau ideal of a true woman. Let her apply this test resolutely, and see that she marry not a wavering man—not a flirt.

**DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.**

**CROCKERY CEMENT WHICH IS TRANSPARENT.**—Take 1 lb. white shellac, pulverized; 2 ozs. clean gum mastic; put these into a bottle, and then add  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. pure sulphuric ether. Let it stand half an hour, and then add half a gallon 90 per cent. alcohol—shake occasionally till it is dissolved. Heat the edge of the article to be mended and apply the cement with a pencil brush; hold the article firmly together till the cement cools.

**TO MEND IRON POTS.**—Mix finely sifted lime with some white of an egg, till a thin kind of paste is formed, then add some iron filings. Apply this to the fracture, and the vessel will be found nearly as sound as ever.

**CURE FOR SALT RHEUM OR SCURVY.**—Take of the pokeweed any time in summer, pound it, press out the juice; strain it into a pewter dish, set it in the sun till it becomes a salve—then put it into an earthen mug; add to it fresh water and beeswax sufficient to make an ointment of common consistency; simmer the whole over a fire till thoroughly mixed. When cold, rub the part affected. The patient will immediately experience its good effects, and the most obstinate cases will be cured in three or four months. Tested.—The juice of the ripe berries may be prepared in the same way.

**IRON RUST CEMENT.**—Take one hundred parts iron filings, pounded and sifted, add one part sal ammoniac. When it is applied give it sufficiency of water to make it into a paste. This cement is used for filling up seams of iron. It will sell wherever such is needed.

**HOW REFRESHING**

Are the April showers; they nourish into life the opening buds, and renew all vegetation. But yet it is a time of the year when there is great danger of taking cold from exposure to the weather. Coe's Cough Balsam is excellent for Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, and all Pulmonary complaints.

While Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is invaluable in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

**SIMPLE BUT EFFECTUAL.**—The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients renders "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by Singers and Public speakers generally. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by Cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results.

**The Great Strengthening Tonic.  
(Not a Whisky Preparation.)**

**HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS**

**WILL CURE  
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!**  
resulting from any cause whatever.

**PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM,**

**INDUCED BY**

**Severe Hardships,**

**Exposure,**

**OF Fevers,**

**DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE**

**Soldiers, Citizens, Male or Female, Adult or Youth,**

**Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.**

**DYSPEPSIA,**

**AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,**

**ARE CURED BY**

**HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.** This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

**WILL PAY \$1000**

to any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

**Hoofland's German Bitters,**

**Will cure every case of**

**Chronic or Nervous Debility,**

**and Diseases of the Kidneys.**

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Distaste for Food, Fullness or Weight

In the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking

or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head,

Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart,

Choking or Suffocating Sensations

When in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and

Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression

of Spirits.

**REMEMBER,**

**That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.**

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philada.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Phila.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles, I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

**BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.**

See that the signature of "C. M. Jackson" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed by express.

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PROPRIETORS.

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## THE STALLION SEASON.

Abdallah, Jr.

This young, high bred, fast trotting stallion, will stand at my stables on the Olive Street road, 5 miles west of St. Louis, the present season. Terms, \$30 the season. No insurance, and money to be paid at the time of service. No deviation from this rule will be made. The low terms are made to prevent the trouble of collection.

ABDALLAH, JR., was foaled in the spring of 1861. His color, blood bay, with black points, no white about him. He is 15 hands 2 inches high, stoutly built, strong and muscular. He is full of game and spirit, and yet his disposition is so tractable that a child can handle him. He has the finest natural trotting gait; has splendid knee action, with a long slinging reach from behind. He inherits the natural trotting action of the Messenger breed in a high degree—could show a 2.50 gait without any training. He is doubtless the best bred stallion for getting trotters in the West.

## PEDIGREE.

ABDALLAH, JR., was sired by R. Aitchison Alexander's celebrated trotting stallion, Abdallah, which was taken by the guerillas from Mr. Alexander's farm in Kentucky, and in an encounter for his rescue was mortally wounded. He was sired by Rydick's celebrated Hambletonian, who stands for mares at \$500 each. Mr. Rydick had refused \$55,000.00 for this stallion. Rydick's Hambletonian was sired by Old Abdallah, he by Membrino, he by imported Messenger. His dam was the Charles Kent mare by Old Hambletonian, and he by imported Messenger, and his dam also by imported Messenger. The dam of Old One Eye was by imported Messenger. The dam of Mr. Alexander's Abdallah was by Bay Roman, he by imported Roman out of a Hickory mare; g.d. by Membrino, son of Old Membrino by imported Messenger.

The dam of ABDALLAH, JR., is Kitty Fisher by Chorister, he by imported Contract; Chorister's dam Jennie Gray by Auld Robin Gray, he by Royalist, he by Satram; he by Marsh, he by Eclipse, and he by Godolphin Arabian.

ABDALLAH, JR.'s grand dam was the celebrated Old Bertrand, formerly owned and run by John R. Sparre, of South Carolina; g. g. dam by Darnaby's Diomedes, he by Hambletonian, his dam by Gatewood's Shark, his g. g. dam by Grey Alfred, g. g. dam by imported Farnought, &c. Hambletonian was by imported Diomedes, his dam by imported Shark.

N. J. COLMAN, Saint Louis, Mo.

## EVERGREENS.

I have the largest and finest stock of HOME GROWN EVERGREENS IN THE WEST,

From 1 foot to 10 feet high, well furnished with branches from the ground, and with good fibrous roots. They will bear transplanting as well as deciduous trees. Best sizes for shipment are worth from One to Three Dollars each. Parties ordering can tell what they want to pay per tree, and we will select the best for the price, and pack them carefully. The following will be found desirable in every lawn, viz.: Norway Spruce.

Hemlock Spruce,

White Spruce.

Balsam Fir,

Scotch Pine, White Pine,

American Arbor Vitæ.

I have also the following Evergreen Shrubs, viz.: Savin,

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Price 75 cents each.

Norman J. Colman,  
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## PLANTS BY MAIL—GOOD INVESTMENT.

We will send by mail, post-paid, and guarantee their safe carriage—25 good, strong plants for \$5—or 60 for \$10. By express, 100 plants for \$15—1000 for \$100. Each plant, with ordinary care, will produce the first season 100 additional. Thus, an outlay of \$5 will secure 2,500 plants in 6 months—or \$10, 6,000 plants.

As but few plants of this remarkable strawberry have been disseminated, the demand for some years to come, at high prices, will be very great.

The most PROFITABLE time to secure valuable new varieties, is when they are FIRST INTRODUCED.

It J. KNOX, Box 155, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## FARM FOR SALE.

N. J. COLMAN, Esq.—Sir: One of my old neighbors near Pevely, in Jefferson Co., Mo., a German, desires to sell his farm. He is old and rather infirm, and thinks if he had the value of his farm in money he could live with less labor. His farm consists of 162 acres—forty acres in cultivation. Buildings on it worth about \$1,100, including a very comfortable dwelling; has a noble spring of excellent water near the house; it has a good orchard, from which he has sold a great quantity of apples and peaches of good quality. 15 acres are bottom land of that in cultivation, the remainder of the tract is excellent hill land, with the exception of a small rocky spot on which a marble quarry is opened—it is the same quarry that the marble building on 4th street, cor. of Olive, was built from. Some of the fields now in cultivation would be fine places to plant vineyards. To my knowledge the place is very healthy. Think it is about 3 miles from Pevely, a station on the Iron Mountain R. R., it lies north-west. 40 acres of the 162 is a mile separated from the remainder; it is valuable only for its timber. About a mile from the farm there is an extensive stave-making establishment, which will require the surplus products of the whole neighborhood at St. Louis prices. Expects \$20 an acre for his farm. I know it is well worth that—in fact it was worth that before the war. It is an excellent country for fruits of all kinds, and very convenient to market, and from the sales that I have heard of, I judge that lands are advancing rapidly in price there. The owner's name is Auguste Keneke, and he can be found by inquiring at the blacksmith's shop at Pevely, or by writing him a letter there.

J. BARR.

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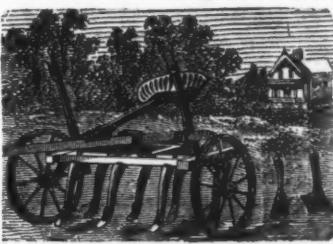
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Western States Agricultural  
Company.

### L. J. BUSH & CO.,

Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers  
in all kinds of

### AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Dodge's Patent Iron Reaper and  
Mower, formerly "Ohio and  
Buckeye."

Threshers and Separators,  
Horse Powers, Portable Steam  
Engines,

Sugar Mills and Evaporators,  
Farm and Freight Wagons, Plows,  
Cultivators and other Farm Ma-  
chinery.

Heavy Freight Wagons made to  
order on short notice.

We are prepared to receive on consignment,  
and sell, all kinds of produce, and to purchase  
to order any goods that may be required for  
farm or plantation use. Our facilities enable  
us to purchase on the best terms, and our  
charges will be moderate.

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Opposite Merchants' Exchange,

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By the Eureka Gift Association, Established 1846

180 Broadway, New York.

Rosewood Pianos, Melodeons, Fine Oil Paintings, Engravings, Silver Ware, Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Pins, Diamond Rings, Gold Bracelets, Coral Florentine, Mosaic, Jet, Lava and Cameo Ladies' Sets, Gold Pens with Gold and Silver Extension Holders, Sleeve Buttons, Sets of Studs, Vest and Neck Chains, Gold Rings, &c. Valued at One Million Dollars.

DISTRIBUTION is made in the following manner: CERTIFICATES naming each article and its VALUE, are placed in SEALED ENVELOPES, which are well mixed. One of these Envelopes, containing the Certificate or Order for some Article, will be delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address, without regard to choice, on receipt of 25 Cents.

On receiving the Certificate the purchaser will see what Article it DRAWS, and its value, and can then send ONE DOLLAR and receive the Article named, or can choose ANY OTHER one Article on our List of the same value.

Purchasers of our SEALED ENVELOPES, may, in this manner, obtain an Article WORTH FROM ONE TO FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for ONE DOLLAR, which they need not pay until it is known what is drawn and its value. Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed in all Cases.

THE EUREKA GIFT ASSOCIATION would call attention to the fact of its being the Original and Largest Gift Association in the country. We are therefore enabled to send FINER Goods, and give better chances to obtain the MORE VALUABLE PRIZES, than any other establishment of the kind. The business continues to be conducted, in a fair and honorable manner, and a large and greatly increasing trade is proof that our patrons appreciate this method of obtaining rich and elegant goods.

During the past year this Association has sent a very large number of valuable prizes to all parts of the country. Those who patronize us will receive the full value of their money, as no article on our list is worth less than \$1, retail, and there are no blanks.

Parties dealing with us may depend on having prompt returns, and the article drawn will be immediately sent to any address by return mail or express.

The following parties have recently drawn valuable prizes from the Eureka Association and have kindly allowed the use of their names, many other names might be published were we permitted:—

Andrew Wilson, Custom House, Philadelphia, Penn., Oil Painting, value, \$100; James Hargraves, 82 Broadway, New York, Oil Painting, value, \$100; E. F. Jones, Barrett, Marshall Co., Kansas, Melodeon, value, \$200; Patrick J. Byrnes, Waterbury, Ct., Gold Watch, value, \$125; J. F. Shaw, 224 East 24th street, N. Y., Piano, value, \$350; Mrs. Chas J. Nevis, Elmira, N. Y., Piano, value, \$300; Miss Lucy Janeway, Elmira, N. Y., Cluster Diamond Ring, value, \$200; Mrs. K. Pennoyer, City Hotel, Nashville, Tenn., Melodeon, value, \$125; Oscar M. Allen, Co B, 142d Ind Vols, Nashville, Tenn., Watch, val., \$85; Rowland S. Patterson, Co D, 10th Iowa Vet Vols, Oil Painting, val., \$100; Mrs. Abby J. Parsons, Springfield, Mass., Melodeon, val., \$150; James L. Dexter, City Surveyor, Syracuse, N. Y., Gold Watch, val., \$150; Mrs. Jas. Elly, 177 Wooster St., Cor Bleeker, N. Y., Oil Painting, val., \$100; Mrs. J. C. Coles, Grand Rapids, Mich., Silver Castor, val., \$40; Dr. J. R. Sinclair, No 4 Main st, Utica, N.Y., Framed Engraving, val., \$25; Hon. Luther Detmold, Washington, D.C., Oil Painting, val., \$100; Dr. J. R. Marsh, 148 Chestnut st, Phila, Pa., Piano, val., \$500; Col S. M. Robertson, St. Charles Hotel, N.O., La., Oil Painting, val., \$100; Mrs. Lucy Adams, Detroit, Mich., Gold Watch, val., \$150; Pat'v' Burk, 121 Chapel st, N. Haven, Ct., Melodeon, val., \$200; Jessie R. Williams, Springfield, Mass., Gold Watch, val., \$150; Mrs. M. N. Roberts, Revere House, Boston, Mass., Piano, val., \$350; Hon. Nelson J. White, Washington, D.C., Oil Painting, val., \$100; Luther Brown, 23 Pleasant st, Fall River, Mass., Gold Watch, val., \$150; Mrs. J. Phillips, Worcester, Mass., Melodeon, val., \$200; J. S. Brown, Westfield, Mass., Gold Watch, value, \$125; Miss E. Davis, Natick, Mass., two prizes, Melodeon, value, \$225, Cluster Diamond Ring, value, \$200.

A Chance to obtain any of the above Articles for One Dollar by purchasing a Sealed Envelope for Twenty-Five cents.

Five Sealed Envelopes will be sent for \$1; Eleven for \$2; Thirty for \$5; Sixty-five for \$10; One Hundred for \$15. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Our patrons are desired to send United States money when it is convenient. Long letters are unnecessary.

Orders for Sealed Envelopes must in every case be accompanied by the Cash, with the name of the person sending, and Town, County and State plainly written. Letters should be addressed to the Managers, as follows.

GOODWIN, HUNT & CO.,  
Box 5706 Post Office, New York.

GEO. HUSMANN.

C. C. MANWARING:

**HERMANN NURSERY.**

HUSMANN &amp; MANWARING, Proprietors,

HERMANN, MO.

Having much increased our business, we take pleasure in calling the attention of our friends, and the public generally, to our large and complete assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs comprising the choicest varieties of Apples, Pears, standard and dwarf; Cherries, standard and dwarf; Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Almonds, Quinces, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Shade and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Vines and Creepers, Roses, Dahlias, and other Plants. Scions of Fruit Trees, Cuttings and Seedlings of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.

Most of the varieties were tested here, and have proved successful in our soil and climate, and all are warranted true to name.

We would call the special attention of Grape Growers to our large assortment of native hardy grapes, comprising over sixty of the choicest varieties, which we have spared no pains nor cost to procure from the most reliable sources. Many of them have been tested here, and all will be tested in the open vineyard, and we shall recommend none until we have found them successful. This we may now confidently do with Norton's Virginia, Herkemont, Missouri and Concord, they having been tested beyond a doubt.

Descriptive Catalogues sent gratis to all applicants. Orders directed to us personally or to our local agents, will be promptly and carefully filled.

HUSMANN &amp; MANWARING.

Hermann, Sept. 1859.

**Itch! Itch! Itch!**  
**Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!**

**Wheaton's Ointment**


Will Cure the Itch in 48 hours  
It cures the Prairie Itch, Wabash Scratches, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents.  
Beware of Lotions and Washes which will not remove the disease. By sending 60 cents to COLLINS BROS., (Agents for the South-west), S.W. Corner of 2d and Vine Sts., Saint Louis, Mo., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.  
WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass., Proprietors.  
Oct 15-6m

 **FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, ETC., GROWN AND FOR SALE AT THE COAL CREEK VINEYARD & NURSERY.**  
Send for Descriptive Catalogue.  
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(Nov 156m) Lawrence, Kan.

**LAND PLASTER**  
**By the Barrel.**  
**Rhodes' Superphosphate.**PLANT & BRO.,  
25 North Main St., Louis, Mo.**OSAGE ORANGE SEED.**

We are in receipt of Fresh Seed from Texas, which we offer by the lb. or bushel, at the lowest market rates, and would advise those in want of seed to address before buying elsewhere.

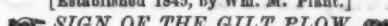
PLANT & BRO.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

**BAROMETERS & THERMOMETERS.**  
I wish to announce to my friends and the readers of the "World" in particular, that I have just received a lot of the above-named instruments. A barometer is an indispensable article in every household, especially to the farmer, as it indicates the exact change in weather—and if he only knew the usefulness of the instrument, he would not hesitate to pay a small sum for an article that will save hundreds of dollars.

Price, from \$10 to \$25. No. 114 Market St., April 30 JACOB BLATTNER, OPTICIAN.

**St. Louis Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,**

[Established 1845, by Wm. M. Plant.]

**NO. 25 NORTH MAIN STREET,**

BETWEEN CHESNUT AND PINE STS.,

Also, No. 203 NORTH FOURTH STREET (Fronting on two streets), &amp; 204 BROADWAY.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Manufacturers' Agents for the Sale of

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**Agricultural Implements and Machines,**

Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose, Steam Packing.

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WOOL CARDING MACHINES, COACH SCREWS, STORE TRUCKS; CISTERNS, DEEP WELL, ENGINE AND CHAIN PUMPS; &amp;c.

Krauser's Improved Portable Cider Mill and Press.

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**Cotton Gins, Hand and Power Corn Shellers.**

Smith's Patent Cast Cast-Steel Plow.

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STAFFORD'S 2-HORSE SULKY CULTIVATOR.

**Selby's double check row CORN PLANTER.**

McGaffey's Double-Check Row or Drill Corn Planter.

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Also, a full supply of Warranted Fresh and Genuine GARDEN, GRASS &amp; OTHER SEEDS, growth of 1865.

All of which we offer at the lowest possible CASH PRICES.

Call and get Illustrated Catalogue furnished gratis.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1866.

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The subscriber begs to offer the following, together with almost everything else found in a nursery—all approved varieties and of best quality.

Apples, 2 and 3 year old, 20 to 25c.

Peaches, 25 and 30c.

Pears, dwarf 65c, standard 75c.

Cherries, 75c. Plums, 75c. Apricots and Quinces, 50c.

Grapes—Concord, Delaware, Hartford, Norton's Virginia, Taylor's Bullit—50c each.

Strawberries—Wilson's Albany, Iowa, \$1.50 per 100.

Russell, Buffalo, French, Baltimore Scarlet, \$3 per 100.

Lawton Blackberry—\$1.50 per doz.

Raspberries—Doolittle's Black Cap, Purple Cane, St. Louis, \$1.50 per doz.

Currants—Red and White Dutch, \$1.50 per doz.

Houghton Seedling Gooseberry, \$1.50 per doz.

Deciduous Ornamental Trees—20 Fine varieties, 50c to \$1.00 each.

Shrubs—50 choice kinds, 75c.

Roses—over one hundred superb varieties, 50c to \$1 each.

Dahlias—over 70 varieties, 50c each.

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs, a splendid assortment, from 2 to 6 feet high, price from 50c to \$5 each.

Rhubarb, Asparagus, Peas, &amp;c.

100,000

Concord Grape Vines for sale.

100,000

Catawba Grape Vines for sale.

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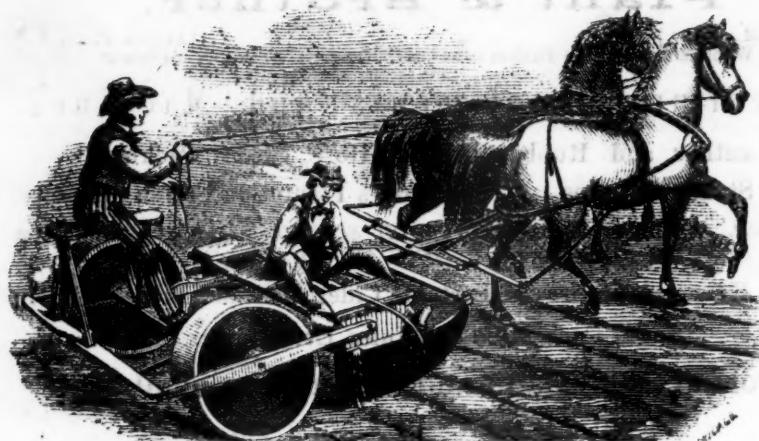
Grape Vines of Clinton, Herkemont, Taylor, Cynthiana, Perkins, Maxatawny, Cassady, Iona, Rebecca, Isabella, Adirondack, and many others, at a reasonable price for sale.

Also, Strawberry Plants, Currants, Raspberries, &amp;c. Send stamp for price list, to

Dr. H. Schroeder,

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**GET BROWN'S**  
**ILLINOIS CORN PLANTER,**



Greatly Improved for the Spring of 1861.

**FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED WHEREVER EXHIBITED.**

IT HAS AN

Improved Dropping Arrangement

That will never fail and never vary. —

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THEN GET THE

**Hawkeye Corn Cultivator,**

Which took the First Premium over 33 Machines at Chicago, Sept. the 4th to 9th, 1865, and  
 over 23 Machines at the Iowa State Fair, Sept. 26th to 30th, 1865, and you can  
 attend to your corn with ease.

Send for Circulars of the Celebrated

**Genuine Buckeye Reaper and Mower,**

WITH THE BEST SELF-RAKE EVER MADE.

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**The LAMB**  
**KNITTING**  
**MACHINE.**

"THE CROWNING TRIUMPH"

KNITS A STOCKING  
 SUBSTANTIALLY  
 COMPLETE.

Knitting the Heel and Narrowing off the Toe  
 as it goes along.

IT SETS UP ITS OWN WORK;

KNITS ANY SIZE, from two loops, forming  
 a cord, up to its full capacity;

WIDENS AND NARROWS, by varying the  
 number of loops, and

Knits the Wide Single Flat Web

The Double Flat Web,

The Plain Ribbed Flat Web,  
 and the

Fancy Ribbed Flat Web,  
 With selveges.

No other machine in the  
 world can do any one  
 of these things!

IT KNITS

Shawls,  
 Hoods,  
 Nubias,  
 Jackets,  
 Breakfast Capes,  
 Sacks,  
 Skirts,  
 Undershirts,  
 Drawers,  
 Boy's Suits,  
 Children's Cloaks,  
 Snow Shoes,  
 Leggins,  
 Gloves,  
 Mittens,  
 And upwards of FORTY  
 Different Articles.

Knits a yard of plain work in TEN minutes,  
 a pair of socks complete in half an hour.

For Families, Wool Growers, Manufacturers, Merchants, &c., it is the most money-making and labor-saving invention of the age. From 100 to 150 per cent. profit on every article it produces. Women are earning from \$15 to \$25 per week, knitting hosiery and staple and fancy worsted articles.

Every Machine warranted to work as represented.  
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 General Agents for the West and  
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